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TOPICS • OF • THE • DAY

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THE FARMER'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

RIDICULED IN SOME QUARTERS as "an alibi for the Administration and a lullaby for the farmer," and acclaimed in others as a sound plan to solve the American farmer's complex problems, the report of President Coolidge's Commission on agricultural legislation is now before the country for consideration and before Congress for action. The subject is of profound importance because, as Secretary of Commerce Hoover recently reminded us, 60 per cent. of our commerce and industry revolves around the production of American farms. Moreover, we are told, the report "points toward something new just ahead of us in American politics and business." This "something new," the Springfield Union explains, is "the inauguration of a general policy of making the United States a self-contained nation, producing for its own consumption and consuming its own production." According to Mark Sullivan in his New York Herald Tribune Washington correspondence, this is indicated in the Commission's argument for a strong protective tariff on farm products—an argument which seems to be in harmony with Secretary Hoover's recent statement that the application of tariff principles should provide for agriculture the same value in stimulating domestic production as has been the case in industry; and that the United States can make itself economically independent of the rest of the world, and can maintain a plane of living 20 to 30 per cent. higher than the present one by properly balancing production. To quote Mr. Sullivan further on the wider aspects of this new point of view:

"Any one who follows closely the current developments in government and business in America must recognize the beginnings of this trend. An essential part of the trend is that government and business, including agriculture, agree upon it. This sympathetic cooperation is itself a definite condition of the era on which we are entering. The purpose of it, as yet, is partly instinctive and not fully defined even in the minds of all the leaders of it. But it is apparent that the Government and practically all lines of business in the United States are coming to-

gether in an impulse of mutual self-protection to meet the conditions of world-trade arising out of the economic rehabilitation of Europe and its increasing activity.

"The policy which America is moving toward, as yet gropingly, is one of withdrawing to itself, making itself a self-contained country, and trying to maintain our high standard of living by

avoiding the competition of Europe, in either the rôle of buyer or of seller. A fairly certain result of that policy should express itself in advocacy of a tariff that will be protective beyond the previous standards of protective tariffs.

"The recommendations of the Agricultural Commission include this: 'The American farmer can neither compete with imported agricultural products . . . nor can he compete in foreign markets for the sale of his products at world price-levels, created by foreign wages and standards of living. This means that the American farmer is to get out of Europe, both as a buyer and as a seller. That policy runs counter to the former farm leadership which looked to the revival of Europe as a revival of the market for American farm products.

"Running parallel to this, and implied in it, is the theory that the American farmer should at once have complete protection for his own products, and also be tolerant of complete protection for everybody else, the whole looking to a high standard of living for everybody in America.

"It is inherent in the policy the Agricultural Commission

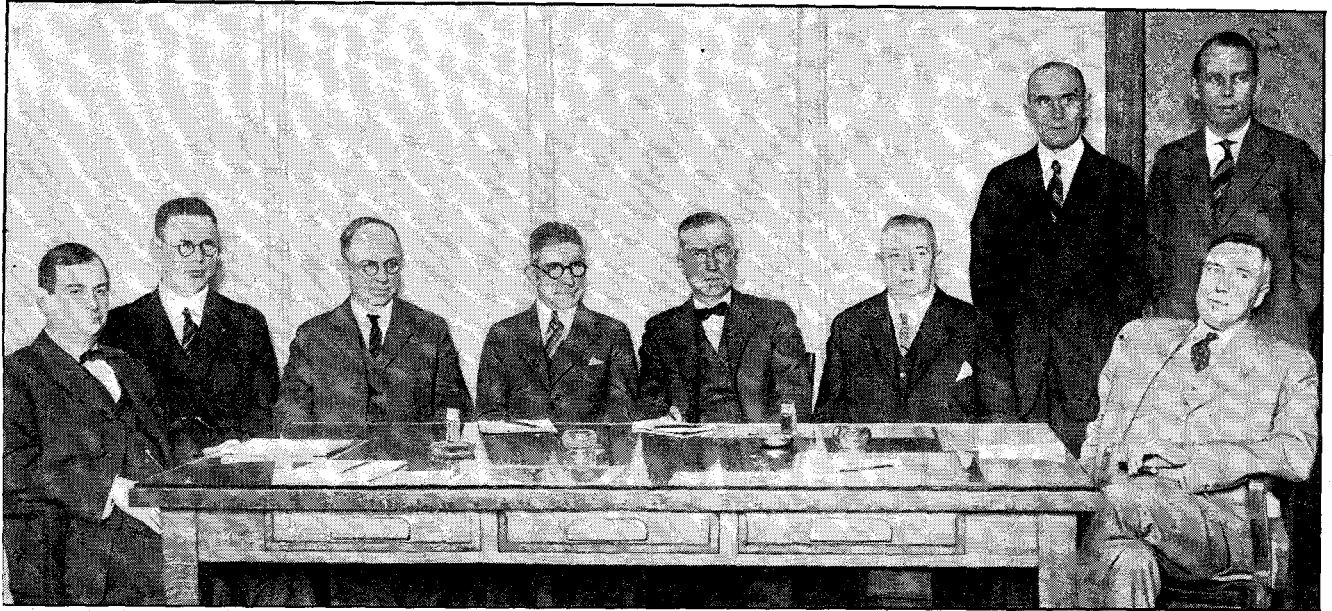
recommended that the high standard of living in America, both for farmers and for everybody else, be kept secure by a tariff on manufactures sufficient to safeguard America against competition from abroad. This, too, runs counter to what has been the teaching of some farm leaders for years past, that the tariff on manufactures should be revised downward so as to bring about lower prices for what the farmer buys.

"This new policy proposed by the Agricultural Commission looks to two ends. One is that the American farmer should cease to raise more of any commodity than he can sell in America. To many farmers it will come as a startling suggestion that they should cease, for example, to raise wheat for export. The cotton-raising States will be surprised at any advice to ignore the foreign market, but competent judges in Washington say the rest of the world is already tending to buy less and less of the American cotton crop, and to turn for its supply to countries where it can be raised by lower-priced labor. The other end of the new policy is that America should cease to buy any agricultural products



WITH THE PATIENCE OF JOB

—Hanny in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.



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THEY WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES INDEPENDENT OF FOREIGN MARKETS

President Coolidge's Agricultural Commission. They are, from the reader's left to right: Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture [not a member]; R. W. Thatcher, Geneva, N. Y.; W. C. Coffey, St. Paul, Minn.; Louis J. Taber; Robert D. Carey, chairman, Wyoming; O. E. Bradfute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Fred. H. Bixby, California. Standing: W. M. Jardine, Kansas; Ralph P. Merritt, California.

from abroad, and that we should adopt tariffs sufficient to stimulate the raising in America of everything we consume."

It is reasonable to predict, concludes Mr. Sullivan, "that the tariff question is ahead of us in a form it has not hitherto assumed." To quote the tariff paragraphs of the Commission's report at greater length:

"In the field of legislation it is important that not only specific problems of the farmers should be solved, but also, in general, that there should be given to the American farmer through the application of the protective tariff system the full benefits of American markets. The American farmer can neither compete with imported agricultural products, created through cheap foreign labor and lower standards of living, nor can he compete in foreign markets for the sale of his products at world price-levels created by supply and demand arising out of foreign productive standards and foreign buying power. Any form of legislation or plan that tends toward a stimulation of production of any particular commodity for export will result in even further ill balance to our agriculture, and, therefore, continued subjection of American farmers to competition with production based on lower standards of living abroad. There must, therefore, be established a balanced American agriculture by which production is kept in step with the demand of domestic markets and with only such foreign markets as may be profitable. The conference is convinced that this can be done without disproportionate charge upon the American consumer and without dislocating the present adjustment involved between the wage scale of the country and the cost of living. . . .

"In supplementing the opening statements in this report and reiterating the report of the conference on the live-stock situation, in which it was stated that the cattle industry is suffering through lack of tariff protection from competition with hides and meats from foreign countries, it is the feeling of the conference that other agricultural enterprises are suffering from lack of proper tariff protection.

"In this connection there should be mentioned protection for the dairy and animal industries through tariff on such oil-bearing commodities as copra and a number of vegetable oils not named in the present tariff act, which are coming into competition with all home-produced oil-bearing products, whether of plant or animal origin. Certain phases of the dried-fruit industry also must have increased protection.

"While the conference is not making specific recommendations at this time relative to tariff legislation, it nevertheless wishes to be understood as sympathetically recognizing the need of protecting our various agricultural commodities by adequate tariffs on foreign products that come into competition with them."

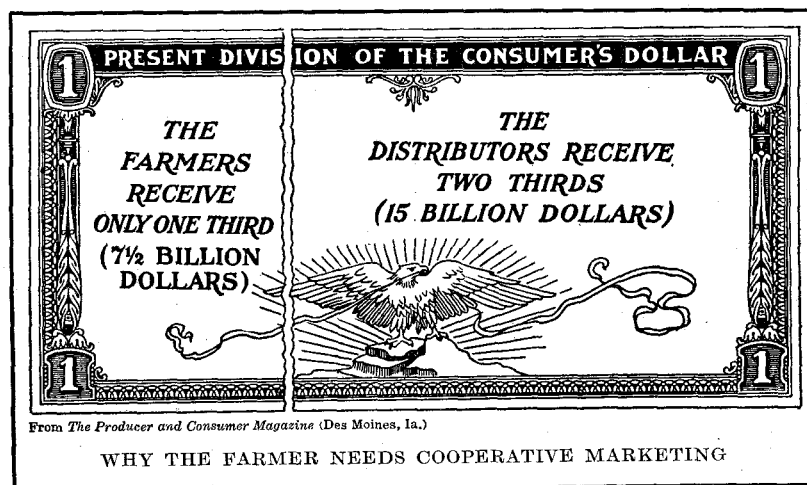
The Commission's tariff recommendations, as several commentators point out, reflect a theory of farm relief in direct opposition to that embodied in the Haugen-McNary bill. Thus in Senator Arthur Capper's *Topeka Capital* we read:

"Shall agriculture be helped by a Haugen-McNary plan which considers the surplus product and the export market, or shall it be helped rather by plans that look to the home market and the bulk of the product rather than the surplus?

"This distinction is fundamental, and the Commission unanimously favors the latter plan.

"In this decision Secretary Hoover's mind is plainly seen. The Commission was undoubtedly influenced by his powerful analysis of the farm situation, in which he set out as the main line of government help of agriculture the elimination of wastes, the improvement of marketing processes and generally the more

rapid development of an adequate home market, with protective tariffs where necessary, better and fewer standards and grades, good wages for labor, steady employment, furnishing agriculture with a steady demand on a high living standard, diversification of crops and development of products not now largely produced but capable of large development, drawing away from excess or surplus production of two or three main staples, a more balanced production."



"This new ideal gathered force from war experience, which showed the danger of the nation being dependent upon foreign countries for essential products," remarks the *Minneapolis Journal*, which adds:

"It is also the necessary result of population growth. The fact that in another decade farmers of this country will be called upon to feed some 15 million more people at home than they do now, gives added significance to the basic thesis of the Agricultural Commission."

"The public will be surprised and somewhat disappointed at the emphasis placed on protection for the farmer by means of the tariff," thinks the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, in which we read further:

"There are limits to the capacity of protection. No protectionist, we assume, will seriously contend that, through the agency of the tariff, we can maintain a scale of wheat prices in the American market wholly independent of wheat prices in the world market.

"As a matter of fact we have experimented with protection for wheat. The farmer knows how protection failed utterly to protect. The emergency tariff on wheat yielded the American farmer nothing. Made permanent in the Fordney-McCumber law the result was the same. Protection has not helped the farmer when he needed help. The only thing the American farmer has got out of the tariff is high prices for everything he bought and low prices for everything he sold. The law of supply and demand, not the tariff, came to the American farmer's rescue."

"The pig is out of the bag—and isn't it a bird of a pig!" exclaims the *Omaha World-Herald* as it contemplates the tariff recommendations of the Agricultural Commission. And this Nebraska paper continues ironically:

"The farmer is to become prosperous by surrendering his foreign market—which is just now pushing wheat above the two-dollar mark—and, depending upon the domestic market. And the domestic market is to be made just as profitable to him as he deserves by means of protective tariffs.

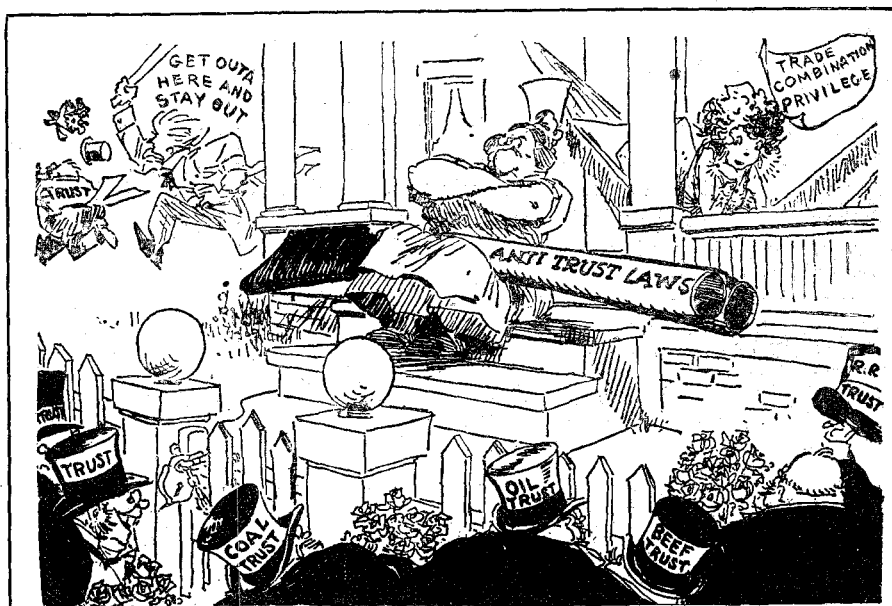
"Down, in other words, with Europe! No more cotton, no more wheat, no more beef, no more pork, for the condemned foreigners. Let them dress themselves in silks and linens and eat frogs.

"And up, up, UP, with the great American appetite! Let us require every patriotic American to eat two loaves of bread where he ate one before—and by beneficent tariffs let us compel him to pay twice as much for each loaf as he pays now. Let us stuff him with pork chops and beefsteaks till he bursts. And if he is taken down with dyspepsia, let us limit production till he is well again. If he goes broke trying to pay the price we can, of course, raise his wages, and we can share the wages in the price of the commodity he produces, and the farmer can join with the rest of us in paying the increase.

"And so up and up and around and around, in the merriest, maddest, most enriching whirligig a startled sun ever shown down upon."

Other recommendations made by the Commission are: Cooperative marketing legislation; amendments to the Agricultural Credits Act; freight-rate legislation; laws for leasing unappropriated public domain; increased Federal aid for State experiment stations; and "truth in fabrics" legislation. To facilitate

cooperative marketing, the Commission suggests: Federal recognition of pooling and control of distribution by organizations of producers; exchange of crop and market information; surveys of distribution problems; Federal registration of producers and distributors approved by the Government; establishment of grades and standards; and the creation of a Federal



HAVING FOR YEARS HAD TO FIGHT OFF ALL THE REST OF THE BOYS



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IT SEEMS STRANGE TO FIND THE FARMER SO SLOW TO TAKE AN INTEREST

ANY OF THE REST OF THE BOYS WOULD JUMP AT THE CHANCE

—Darling in the New York Herald Tribune.

cooperative marketing board which "would be able to use all the facilities of all government departments and interlock all the problems of agriculture, both those of production and those of distribution."

Dutch and Danish farmers, we read in *The Producer and Consumers Magazine*, receive under a cooperative system eighty cents out of every dollar spent for farm produce, "while our farmers are forced to accept one-third of the consumers' dollar." And in the *St. Joseph News Press* we read: "In cooperative marketing there is no doubt a great deal of virtue, and if the proposed Federal board can encourage farmers to proceed on this line, coach them in forming their organizations, drive home the idea that team-work is imperative, and then school them in wise and conservative marketing policies, it will fully justify its existence."

TWO-DOLLAR WHEAT

COMES ANOTHER CLIMAX in the drama of wheat. Our farmers talk of "two-dollar wheat," while they plan to sell the last scrapings of the 1924 crop in their possession, consider holding out for \$2.50, or regret the shortsightedness or necessity which impelled them to sell last fall for less than \$1.50. After a steady rise for months in wheat prices, on one day in January the Chicago Wheat Pit bursts into a wild frenzy as May wheat skyrockets to the peace-time record price of \$2.05 $\frac{7}{8}$. In such foreign grain markets as Winnipeg, Liverpool and Buenos Aires, traders are feverishly buying wheat, while the representatives of Hungary, Egypt, Smyrna, Russia and Bulgaria bid against each other for the grain they must have to meet the shortage caused by the failure of home crops. In Russia, once a great wheat-exporting country, the half-starving peasants

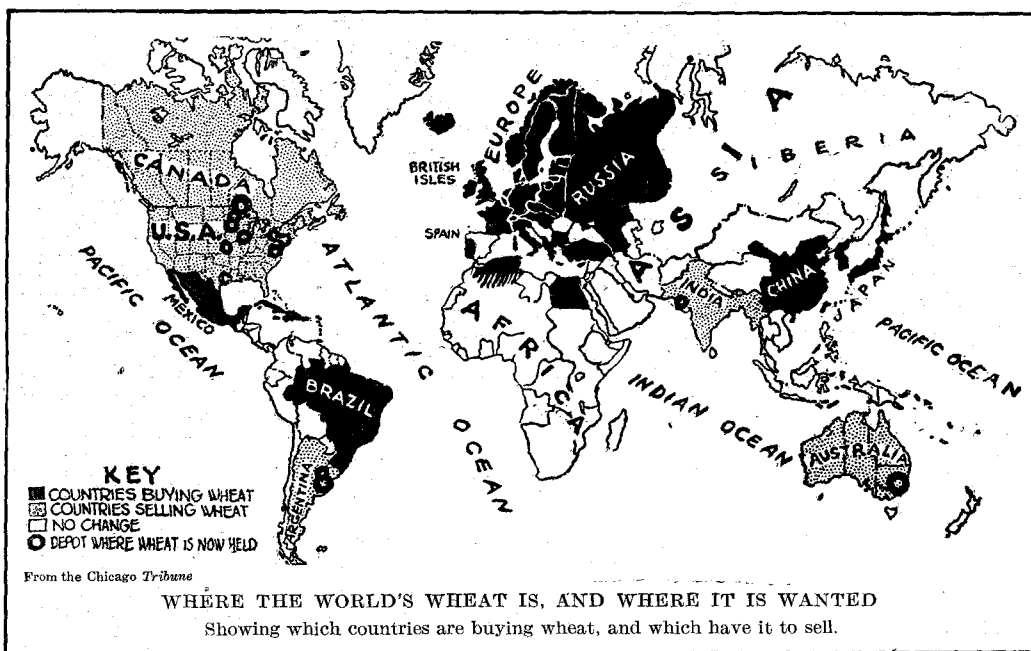
to record figures has reflected supply and demand." As the *Chicago Tribune* in a first-page story on two-dollar wheat sums up the opinions of those who attribute it to a real shortage:

"There came out of Rome last night a report from the International Institute of Agriculture, a recognized authority, that a bona-fide world shortage exists, presaging a famine. The price of bread has gone up in London, and a meeting yesterday decided it couldn't do anything about it. The Rome Institute said the outlook for this summer's crop in Hungary and Roumania is bad; that Russia is buying wheat now. It reports that the January crop in the Argentine is over 50,000,000 bushels short of what it was last year. In Australia, on the other hand, there is a bumper crop.

"Board-of-Trade authorities also say that Russia is buying and will buy wheat; that all of Europe except Spain is bidding for the grain, and that such a combination of buying force is unprecedented.

"America, say the grain men, had a good crop last summer; Canada had a poor crop. Europe had a poor crop. Europe is somewhat better off financially and wants wheat for bread, and is buying it, and consequently prices have skyrocketed, in obedience to the old law of supply and demand."

Grain market authorities like the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; the United States Department of Agriculture; the United States Grain Futures Administration; Julius H. Barnes, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and one-time head of the United States Grain Corporation; and B. W. Snow, of the Bartlett Frazier Company, all agree that the high prices for wheat



tear the bark from the trees for food. In Western Ireland the failure of the potato crop brings famine and another sudden demand for wheat from America. As wheat prices soar the newspapers tell of the great operators making their millions in the wheat market, and of Chicago bootblacks, elevator-boys and stenographers drawing down their hundreds or thousands in profits on shoe-string margin speculation. And then, there is still another aspect of this strange eventful drama—flour selling in San Francisco at \$11.40 a barrel, the highest price since 1868; another sou added to the price of the Frenchman's bread; another penny added to the cost of the quartern loaf in London; predictions of price advances of one or two cents a loaf for bread in our cities, and calculations by experts that the high price of wheat will mean an increase of \$13 a year in the average family's food expenditure.

May wheat at \$2.05 $\frac{7}{8}$ in Chicago, and cash wheat at \$2.43 in Minneapolis are peace-time records, according to the newspapers which call attention to such facts as those mentioned in the last paragraph. As the *Baltimore News* notes, "two-dollar wheat has been unheard of, save only on two historic occasions—one, the war and post-war period of 1916-21; the other, the post-war period of 1868." "While the price of wheat looks high to a trader who remembers the days when it sold for seventy-five cents a bushel and under, there has never been a situation in the memory of the present generation that resembles the one prevailing now," says a Chicago correspondent of the *New York Times*; for, "from a statistical standpoint, the world's theoretical demand exceeds the amount of wheat and rye that exporting countries have to spare, and the market in advancing

are due fundamentally to a short world crop in 1924. "The fortunately large crop of America is needed in every corner of the world," says Mr. Barnes. The prevailing high price of wheat, we are told by our Department of Agriculture, "is due not alone to a 10 per cent. reduction in a world crop, but also to an increase in a world demand, which since 1918 has been on a definitely lower level than it was before the war." A few pertinent facts bearing on the situation are thus briefly stated in a Chicago dispatch to the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

"The government figures months ago indicated that the world raised 760,000,000 bushels less bread grain than the previous year. This occurred after a year of overproduction and low prices, which resulted in heavy waste of supplies, and hence a small carryover. Cash wheat in all markets of the world still commands fancy premiums over the future price, and as long as this situation prevails the world supply will be, theoretically at least, inadequate.

"The half-crop raised in Canada this year, 214,000,000 bushels less than last year, short crops in Europe, and the smaller yields in the Argentine have been the foundation for the present high wheat prices. The shortage of wheat in Europe is wide-spread. Countries that usually export wheat are seeking grain in the world market to-day.

"During the last few weeks Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, Russia, Egypt and Hungary have been competing with France, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom, the latter four countries always being importers, for offerings of cash wheat. The United States cleared 180,000,000 bushels of wheat up to the first of the fiscal year out of an estimated surplus of 250,000,000 bushels. Canada cleared 110,000,000 bushels of wheat out of an estimated surplus of 160,000,000 bushels. This left theoretically 100,000,000 in North America to take care of the foreign demand for the next six to eight months.

"The new crops in the Argentine and Australia have been harvested and are beginning to move. The Argentine surplus is estimated at 125,000,000 bushels and the Australian surplus around 100,000,000 bushels. Reports indicate that foreign countries have already contracted for half of the Southern Hemisphere surplus to date, which will be shipped during the next few months.

"The United States wheat crop this year was a bountiful one. The Government estimated yields at 870,000,000 bushels, or about 85,000,000 bushels more than the previous year. But the shortage in other countries of the world has by far offset domestic yields above the average. It is probable that farmers have marketed over 80 per cent. of their crop to date.

"The United States visible supply totals 82,000,000 bushels, or about 12,000,000 bushels more than last year. Much of this grain, however, is believed to be under contract, and decreases in the visible supply are under way. It is likely that the United States will enter the 1925 crop year next summer with one of the smallest carryovers in history, probably less than 50,000,000 bushels."

But "those who assume to represent the farmers—the men who grow the grain—call the two-dollar price the outcome of a speculative mania, stimulated by wheat bulls since November," so we read in the *Chicago Tribune*. As this paper in the wheat-marketing center of the world further summarizes such opinions:

"They say no great amount of grain is now going abroad, but that it is bought and sold, back and forth, by speculators in this country.

"They say that 80 per cent. of the American wheat crop of 1924 already has been sold by the farmers at an average price of \$1.30 to \$1.40, and that consequently the recent lift in prices has mainly benefited the speculator instead of the crop-raiser.

"They say that a craze has afflicted the public, and that people in the cities who wouldn't know a grain of wheat if they saw it are in the market up to their ears."

The *Tribune's* farm editor quotes grain experts to the effect that Europe is now buying its grain from the southern hemisphere at from two to fifteen cents a bushel less than it would pay for American wheat. One wheat exporter is quoted as saying that the price advances since November have been largely speculative, and that "unless our prices recede more nearly to the world level so that we can dispose of our surpluses before a new crop is harvested, they will be a very depressing factor on the price of the crops that are harvested in this country from May to September." James A. Patten, the former wheat king, believes that "the last twenty-five or thirty cents of this rise to two-dollar wheat has been due to speculation." The *New York Times* remarks cautiously on its financial page:

"It was entirely natural that the speculation should have been whipt into increased excitement by reports, industriously circulated, that pretty much all the outside world and particularly the smaller European grain-producing States (this stimulated imagination) were buying whatever they could get at whatever prices the markets at Chicago, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires asked. As to the probability of such buying, on such a scale and under such circumstances as now prevail in the producing markets, most people of experience will doubtless be able to judge for themselves."

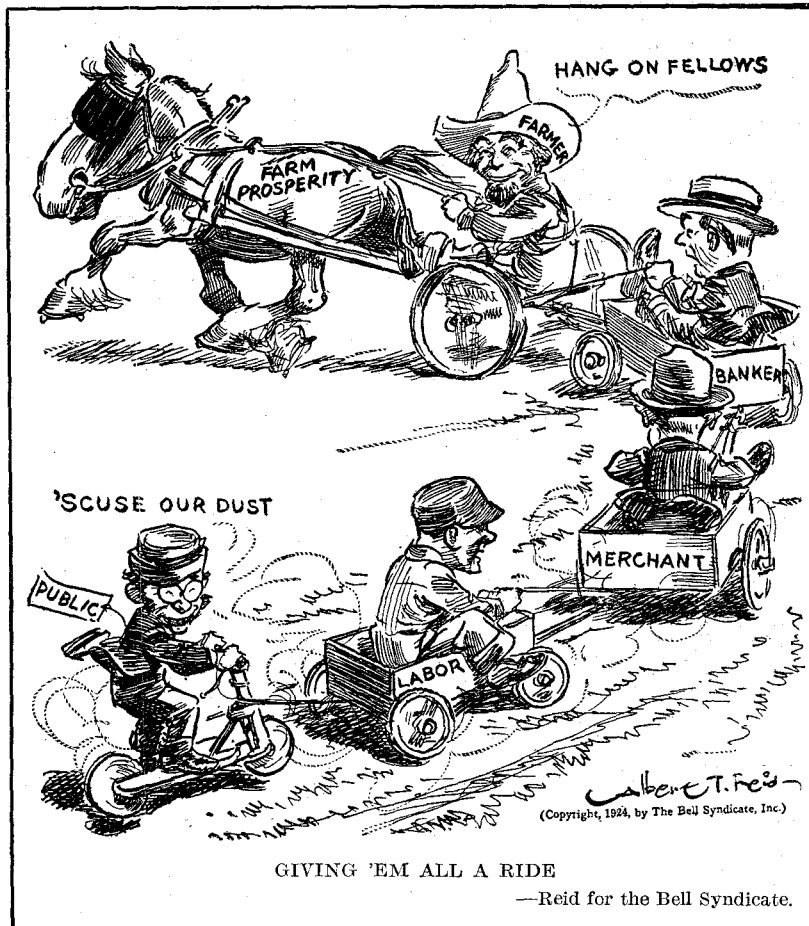
"There is nothing to justify a price of wheat which is higher than a war price," contends the *Dayton Journal*, which predicts that "a host of little speculators and a big speculator or two will find after the market breaks that they have ruined themselves because the world's demand did not develop as anticipated." The speculators, says *The Deseret News* (Salt Lake City), "take advantage of the reported shortage in foreign countries, whether it affects the local market or not, and in this way clean up barrels of money at the expense of the poor citizen who can

scarcely rake up sufficient funds to buy flour to feed his family. In some way the pernicious activity of the speculator in food-stuffs should be controlled. Will it be done?"

Wheat, says William Allen White's *Emporia Gazette*, "is liable to be one of the precious jewels of the earth if the shortage of this year holds over until next." Adds this wheat-belt paper:

"In the meantime out in Western Kansas the snow is peeling off the wheat, and showing it looking like a million dollars. Another big wheat crop in Kansas with prices ranging over a dollar will put diamond pants buttons on the Kansas farmers."

But out of the very same State comes a less cheerful comment from the secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture:



"More than 85 per cent. of the wheat raised last year has been sold by the farmers. The farmer was not in the mood to take a chance. He grabbed the first opportunity to get a fair price for his crop. About three-fourths of the 153,644,000 bushels harvested in Kansas last year was hauled from the farm by the last week in November. The average price up to that time was only \$1.07. And the farmer was happy to get that."

A political turn is given to the discussion by Julius H. Barnes, who is quoted in the press as saying that the La Follette orators told the wheat-growers in the late summer that the advance in the price of wheat at that time was a conspiracy on the part of the Wall Street-Republican alliance to fool the farmer and that the minute the election was over, prices would slump. Many farmers, therefore, rushed to market to sell before election. But, of course, prices continued to rise, and so, according to Mr. Barnes,

"Orderly marketing, not hurried by demagoguery, might have held back 100 million bushels more on the farm to share in the 40-cent advance between election day and the end of the year. That extra income would have come in mighty handy to most farmers who had been frightened into selling their wheat while the 'small group of financiers' still held the price up."

This statement is repeated editorially by the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Rep.), *Springfield Union* (Rep.), and *Spokane Spokesman*

Review (Rep.). While the *Milwaukee Journal* (Ind.) admits that this political pressure helped hurry the farmer, it thinks that other things, too, rushed him to market. For instance, there was the rush to get cash to pay notes and mortgages. Besides "puncturing the pretense of the La Follette henchmen," Mr. Barnes, suggests *The Journal* in a helpful mood, "should also show how the Conservatives in their way tried to fool the farmer with the tariff on wheat; how, despite tariff adjustments upward, the price remained sluggish until drought or rain brought crop failures elsewhere. Mr. Barnes ought also to estimate the several years' loss to farmers from overproduction because they were told that the tariff was going to make them all prosperous."

Wheat farmers are warned by a number of Western dailies that the peculiar combination of circumstances now boosting the price of wheat are likely to be only temporary, and that they ought not to be stimulated into overproduction of wheat or tempted away from their plans to diversify their crops. Prices are good now and may be better during the coming year, "but in deciding on a permanent wheat policy for the United States the wide view does not promise that large-scale production will prove profitable," avers *The Deseret News*. John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, reminds farmers in a *Detroit News* interview that they can not count on crop failures in Canada and Europe every year. "All of Canada and most of the rest of the world are already busy planting enough wheat to make up for that shortage and there is likely to be a surplus this year. In that case, prices will drop." So the farmer is sternly warned not to stake his prosperity on wheat, for "if the weather is favorable in Canada and Australia and Russia, our prosperity disappears."

But what interests a majority of the people of this country, says the *South Bend Tribune*, "is not the phenomenal price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade, but the corresponding price of flour in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where the quotations are made. The cost of a 24.5-pound bag of flour and the price of a loaf of bread in a store are things which affect the pay envelop." While the *Indiana* paper is glad to see the farmer getting high prices for wheat, "if he is really getting them," it is "not glad to see food rising out of the reach of the workingman." As we read in a *Consolidated Press* dispatch:

"As soon as the flour now on hand or contracted for is used up by bakers, consumers can expect an advance in bread prices, according to the American Institute of Bakers. In the case of the big bakers, however, this will not come for some time yet.

"The high flour prices will undoubtedly affect exports, since neither European nor Oriental consumers are likely to continue the use of wheat bread at present prices at the same rate as in the last few months.

"Flour prices have made repeated advances along with wheat. Fancy patent soft wheat flour at \$10.10 to \$10.60 a barrel, and hard wheat short-patent flour at \$9.75 to \$10.10 at Kansas City, eclipse any prices in that market for years. At Omaha flour has jumped nearly a dollar a barrel in two weeks. In the Twin Cities, millers say they will have to advance flour prices further if wheat keeps up, but that this is not expected to reach the consumer unless the wheat prices hold up for several weeks more."

THE VINDICATION OF MAYFIELD

"ONLY WIZARDS AND BULL-BATS of the Ku Klux Klan," in the opinion of Scott Woodward, of Dallas, could be responsible for "the mutual contradictions, concealments, and evasions" found in the unanimous report of a Senate committee recommending that Earle B. Mayfield, Democratic Senator from Texas, be entitled to the seat which he won in the 1922 election. The *Houston Chronicle* is "humiliated" by this finding, but cheerfully observes that "the Klan is dead in Texas, and Senator Mayfield's political demise can not be postponed beyond the tenure of his present term." But in 1922, we

are reminded by the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*, the hooded organization was a power in the Lone Star State. Mr. Mayfield, it seems, was at that time frankly presented to the electors as a Klan candidate. But in the very beginning of the campaign charges were made of excessive expenditures in the primary, of fraud and intimidation by "Klueckers," and of the Klan's attempts to defeat and violate Federal and State laws. This had the effect of starting a backfire against the Senator-elect in Washington. Charges that the primary elections were controlled by secret influences, and that there was a conspiracy between the Ku Klux Klan and Mayfield were made by the latter's political opponent in the campaign, George E. B. Peddy. Mr. Peddy also charged the illegal counting of ballots, but the Committee, which was composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, says a recount favored Senator Mayfield. And if there was intimidation of voters, this had most to do with local offices, not with the election of a Senator, says the report. It is admitted that thousands of ballots were improperly marked, but they included both Mayfield ballots and Peddy ballots. None of the various irregularities, according to



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"CONSPIRACY" AND "COERCION"

Were two of the charges of which Senator Earle B. Mayfield, Democrat, of Texas, has just been cleared by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

the committee, "either did or ought to change the result."

This action of the Senate committee is construed by the *El Paso Times* as "a complete vindication of the junior Senator from Texas." In this Texas paper's opinion:

"The case is one of those that emphasize the wisdom of the public suspending judgment until the evidence is in.

"Senator Mayfield has had his day in court. He has been found guiltless by a Senate committee, the majority of the members of which are his political opponents, so his vindication may be said to be more than ordinarily complete."

To Mr. Peddy's counsel, on the other hand,

"The intellectual gymnastics evidenced by the Senate report excel anything heretofore accomplished by any wizard, no matter how imperial. There was a so-called election, accompanied by 327,141 'clear violations of law.' But, says the Senate committee, this 'either did not or ought not to change the result.' Just how many times the law must be flagrantly violated before the election results become tainted the report does not say. The existence of more than 300,000 specific instances of banditry in one election is a fact whose force can not be circumvented by this report, or by all the reports of all the committees in the world."

THE CONVICTION OF COLONEL FORBES

THE MOST NOTORIOUS PERSON who brought discredit upon the Harding Administration, in the opinion of the *Mobile Register*, is Col. Charles R. Forbes, whose "betrayal of the disabled veterans of the World War" was, according to Frank R. Kent, Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, "in cruelty and magnitude, the outstanding governmental scandal in American history." After a trial lasting more than nine weeks, the former Director of the Veterans' Bureau and John W. Thompson, wealthy St. Louis and Chicago contractor, were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government in contracts for soldiers' hospitals. Each was sentenced to two years in the Federal penitentiary and fined \$10,000, but the case will be appealed. "Stunned by the verdict," remarks the *New York Evening World*, "they may be shocked to note the general satisfaction of the American people with the outcome." Certainly, thinks the *Brooklyn Citizen*, "when one profits by money appropriated for wounded, blind, and crippled war veterans, he ought to be known as the meanest man in America." And now the public "will hope to see the conviction of a few of the scoundrels involved in the looting of the Naval oil reserves," remarks the *Louisville Times*.

In an article in *The Century*, Charles Merz charges Mr. Forbes with wasting in two years, through negligence and graft, a sum sufficient to construct ten modern battle-ships. In a résumé of the whole Forbes episode—"The Betrayal of Our War Veterans"—Mr. Merz says:

"It is a story as spectacular as any tale of adventure in the library of youth. There are touches here that would defy belief if they were not so well authenticated by evidence in black and white. Tales of floor-wax, for example. Floor-wax enough to polish a dance-floor half the size of South Dakota, and last their purchaser a hundred years. Tales, again, of plans for hospitals so amazingly contrived that only when the time had come to break the ground was it discovered that the architect had forgotten to include a kitchen. Tales, too, of linen towels—of towels enough to mop the floors that all this wax would polish, bought one day by an easy-going Government at nineteen cents and sold the next by an energetic bureau chief at less than four. There is a story here in which extravagance joins hands with utter disregard of wounded youngsters promised care and rehabilitation.

"The story begins and centers in the extraordinary career of Col. Charles R. Forbes.

"Charles Forbes—the R. seems to have been a late and more or less impromptu acquisition—was the son of Scotch or Welsh parents, born the record knows not where."

According to Mr. Merz, Colonel Forbes once was a drummer boy in the Marine Corps. To continue:

"Discharged at fourteen, he reappears in Army service as a private in the Signal Corps at twenty-two. He deserted this time, was caught, reinstated, sent to the Philippines, where he made an excellent record and achieved the rank of sergeant.

"Thirty-one found him settled in the Northwest, engaged in the construction business, with ward politics as an interest on the side. Then followed a Hawaiian interlude, in the course of which Forbes rose through various adventures to the post of commissioner of public works. That post proved the turning-point; it was as commissioner of public works that he met a Senator from Ohio, touring Honolulu in the name of Congress.

"He began the war a Major, saw action at the front, won the

D. S. M. and the *Croix de Guerre*, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. The war over, he returned to the Northwest and the construction business, this time in partnership with a certain Hurley. This was 1919, and just about the time that plans which Forbes was substantially to affect at a later date, plans for veterans' relief, were getting under way in Washington.

"This new bureau was vested with tremendous power. It would have the spending of upward of \$450,000,000 annually, and the creation of a vast new organization which would reach into every portion of the country. The bureau needed a chief. Charles R. Forbes was a man of varied training. To Mr. Harding he suggested that a worse man than Charles R. Forbes might be found. From the front porch, at Marion, this drummer boy stepped into command of an organization which was to spend half a billion dollars annually, employ some thirty thousand public servants, and administer to the needs of two hundred thousand wounded men."

The new Director was not required to start from "scratch," we are told:

"The twenty-seven million dollars which Congress had already appropriated for hospital work before Forbes appeared upon the scene had been spent to good advantage. But Forbes reported to the White House that the hospital construction under way was totally inadequate; that another sixteen million dollars was imperatively needed; and that the spending of this sixteen ought to rest in the hands of the Veterans' Bureau, namely, Forbes himself. The President agreed; Congress was persuaded to vote the sixteen million dollars; followed it, within a month, with another seventeen; and Colonel Forbes embarked upon a career of hospital construction with a fund of thirty-three million dollars to command.

"At the end of eighteen months, after thirty-three million dollars had been appropriated for the purpose, some two hundred additional beds had been provided by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, and these were at a hospital which had been purchased completely equipped and ready to operate at the time of purchase.

"There was the hospital at Livermore, California, for example. A certain Lucien B. Johnson had acquired a plot of land for \$17,000; he added minor improvements and, on the day he acquired the title, sold the property to the Government (that is, Colonel Forbes) for more than five times its purchase price, namely, \$105,000. That was

a starter; but thereupon, to design the hospital which would grace this precious site, Forbes took aboard a local architect, for a fee of \$100,000, who designed a building so completely ineffective that to this day no contract for the building has been awarded.

"There was also the famous edifice at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, for which plans were changed so often that in the end they left it with no kitchen. Before that time a plot of land, which the Senate committee's experts appraised at \$35,000, was sold to the Government (Forbes again) at a price of \$90,000, boosted in a single night from a price of \$77,000.

"It is here that the famous floor-wax contract figures. Under Director Forbes the Veterans' Bureau purchased wax enough to last a century. In the end, Forbes destroyed the major portion of his wax to cut down fire-risks in storage.

"It is here, too, that the triumphal journeys of Forbes around the country enter the expense account; the rental of offices which has already been demonstrated as wasting two million dollars annually; the carrying of two thousand supernumeraries on the pay-roll."

But the outstanding example of the whole story is the affair at Perryville, says Mr. Merz. We read on:

"Perryville, Maryland, was a supply-station. All sorts of supplies were stored there; they were divided between the



P. & A. photograph

"TRAITOR"

Was the scathing charge leveled at Col. Charles R. Forbes, shown above, by the Government's special prosecutor. Following the conviction of Forbes and Thompson, St. Louis contractor, both issued statements denying their guilt and declaring they were the victims of circumstances.

Veterans' Bureau and the Public Health service. Some of the stock was damaged, but the great bulk of it was new.

"What was Forbes to do with all this stock? Keep it for the bureau? No. Turn it over to the Public Health Service? No. Forbes determined to sell it. No real inventory of the property was made; no effort to advertise for bids. Forbes simply decided he would sell, and sell to a Boston organization at a price of 20¼ cents on the dollar.

"Right here occurs the most amazing incident of the whole affair. There is a 'chief coordinator' in the Bureau of the Budget. His business is to clear all sales before they cross the counter. He approved, in this case, a list submitted to him: it covered certain items; it did not cover certain others. The chief coordinator testified later that two lists had been tacked on to his original, neither of which he ever saw.

"In secrecy the transfer started. In all, 126 car-loads trundled



down the tracks. Some 84,000 bed-sheets were not only sold for twenty cents on the dollar, but sold at a time when fresh purchases of sheets, at \$1.03 each, were actually being delivered at the depot.

"Nor is this waste a matter of money alone, but a waste of men. Lads with broken bodies, for whose relief Congress had appropriated ample funds, were kept waiting for hospitals that were never built and clinics that were only planned."

"Charles R. Forbes," scathingly remarks the *Montgomery Advertiser*, "is another example of a 'roughneck' who was lifted from obscurity to eminence more quickly than his breeding warranted." Or, to quote the *New York Evening World*: "This is the blackest blot on the war record of the republic."

"The conviction of Forbes will not restore to life disabled soldiers who died of neglect through his maladministration, nor will it wipe out the black record of incompetence, extravagance, and procrastination that marked his régime," explains the *Philadelphia North American*, but, thinks the *New York World*, "it should deter any set of men from again making the needs of disabled soldiers an occasion for drunken debauches and for waste of the public money, generously granted for the satisfaction of the most sacred of trusts."

TO END WAR, "DO IT NOW"

A NEW DAY IN THE CAMPAIGN against war dawned in Washington on January 24, observes the independent *Chicago Evening Post*, when President Coolidge, addressing a conference of women, declared that if this generation fails to devise measures for the prevention of war, it will deserve the disaster which surely will be visited on it. Later generations will not be likely to act if we fail. One of the measures which the President has in mind, say Washington correspondents, is the Permanent Court of International Justice, popularly—or unpopularly to the "irreconcilable" element of the Senate—known as the World Court. "And there is no mistaking the firmness of his position and the strength of his conviction," notes the *Chicago paper*. "Seldom, if ever, has the Executive of a great nation spoken more emphatically upon this subject," we are assured by another independent daily, the *Boston Globe*. Moreover, "in no previous address has the President thrown down the gauntlet to the Senate," adds the independent *St. Louis Star*, which adds: "Mr. Coolidge's words drew the line between those who favor a World Court and those who do not. They have more the appearance of fighting words than any he has yet uttered on this subject. He thus serves notice to the 'irreconcilables' that he demands our adherence to the World Court." "There is no justification whatever for further delay," in the opinion of a Democratic paper, the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The first "practical" step toward world peace since the war, we are reminded by the *Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), was the Washington Conference, which limited battle-ship building and concluded agreements touching the region of the Pacific. Then came the Dawes plan. In this paper's opinion, "the President's significant warning against a 'super-government' should still the fears of those who imagine that membership in the World Court would be equivalent to joining the League of Nations." To quote Mr. Coolidge's exact words to the women attending the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War:

"Your conference has been brought together to consider the causes and cure of war. In our generation, which has seen the supreme demonstration of the futility and the horrors of war, we ought to be able to count upon an overwhelming sentiment for measures which give reasonable promise of preventing or limiting wars.

"As our vision of its frightfulness is dimmed, as the edge of its horror is dulled with the passing of time, we may expect a corresponding diminution of zeal for institutions to prevent war. This is unfortunate, but it is the lesson taught by all experience. For this very reason, every organized movement to keep alive the realization of war's destructiveness serves a helpful purpose. If, for the next hundred years, the men and women who fought and suffered to carry on the World War, and who were compelled afterward to struggle and sacrifice to pay for it, could survive to keep alive the proper realization of what war really means, the chance of formulating programs to prevent its repetition would be greatly improved. But those who lived and saw and felt and knew these things will pass on. They will be succeeded by others to whom a distorted picture of glory and heroism will make its appeal.

"So it is particularly to be desired that measures be instituted as soon as possible by the men and women who know the truth about war, which may save the future from such experiences as have come in our time. It is for the generation which saw and survived to devise measures of prevention. If we fail in this, we shall deserve all the disaster which will surely be visited upon us, because of our failure.

"It has been said that the peace which ends one war commonly sows the seeds of the next war. I believe that in our policy of readiness to associate with them in whatever measures would tend to restore, to stabilize, to reestablish security and peace among the nations, we have taken the most helpful attitude that was feasible at the time.

"I believe that just as the armament conference was a timely and convincing cooperation on the political side, so the Dawes plan was a similarly timely and effective effort for rehabilitation on the economic side. I believe that the next step which we may well take is by way of participation in the Permanent

Court of International Justice. The interdependence of peoples and nations becomes more marked with every year. None can stand alone. None dares court isolation. None may risk the ill-opinion of civilization. The United States should, in the interest of peace, continue its readiness to associate itself with whatever measures would tend to maintain security, but should avoid the danger of a super-government."

"This is the speech of an honest man," declares the independent *Indianapolis News*; "these are the words of a man who believes that peace is something to be striven and worked for." As for that part of the address dealing with the moral responsibility of the present generation, the independent *Springfield Republican* says:

"The generation that permits a war to be fought is less responsible than the preceding generation that let the last war be fought and then did nothing to safeguard posterity against the next one. The generation that fights is usually one that has had no intimate experience with war's demoniac evils. What it knows of war is like a sheltered and well-chaperoned maiden's knowledge of the devil. The schoolboy finds the wars of the past enveloped in the hero-making and romantic mists of literature and tradition. Statistics of dead and wounded, square miles devastated, wealth destroyed, villages burned, cities bombed, ships sunk, taxes levied, bonds issued, war debts incurred, crime waves started, not to mention the rotted moralities of whole populations, have upon him no more effect than an 'academic question' on a corporation's board of directors.

"If each generation must learn from actual experience how to safeguard itself against the catastrophe of war, without help from the preceding generations, the outlook is hopeless. If the civilized world is ever to have peace as the normal mode of existence, every generation must make its contribution and pass it along to its successors.

"When one considers that the present Senate is itself in a position to prevent or promote the 'next war' more effectively than the generation liable to be called upon to fight it, the indifference of that body becomes a challenge to the protesting soul of every right-thinking American citizen."

"The President, speaking to the Conference, was in fact addressing the Senate of the United States," avers the Republican *Syracuse Post-Standard*, which goes on to explain that—

"The proposition of American adherence to the Court has been before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate for nearly two years. It has the approval of the Administration, of the American Bar Association, of the American Federation of Labor, and of a multitude of peace, church and civic associations.

"Those who are still persuaded that there is a hidden danger in the League of Nations admit that the World Court may do some service in behalf of world peace and that it can do us no harm. Still the Senate dallies. The Senate always dallies when it has doubts, however vague these doubts may be.

"The Senate committee may at least report the World Court proposition to the Senate itself. When the Senate holds with so desperate insistence to a proposal submitted so long ago and approved by all those associations that have an interest in promoting peace, the public should be permitted to know, at the least, who the Senators are that oppose it and what they have against it."

Democratic Senators, we are told by the *Pittsburgh Post* (Dem.), "have indicated their readiness to give the Republican President the assent he asks in this matter, but the Republican members keep the proposition pigeonholed." "It is the Senate alone that keeps us out of the World Court," asserts the independent *Newark News*, and the *Rochester Herald*, a Democratic paper, maintains that "it is to the credit of President Coolidge that he refuses to be intimidated by the loud-mouthed minority determined to prevent an understanding between the United States and other nations." As the *St. Louis Star* (Ind.) puts it:

"The Senate long defied efforts of President Harding, President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes to force our joining the Permanent Court of International Justice. But President Coolidge is facing the Senate with new members in that body. Senator Lodge and Senator Brandegee are gone. Senator Butler takes

the place of Senator Lodge, so there is a better prospect for the President's fight, which he seems to be planning. The speech indicates that he has thrown away silence, and has picked up the big stick that was so much in the public eye until sixteen years ago.

"There is another important feature in the situation favorable to the President. On the threshold of his new Administration he has an enormous amount of patronage at his disposal. Unlike President Wilson and President Harding, Mr. Coolidge has the temperament and the craft to use the big stick of patronage to influence the Senate to deliver to the White House indorsement of executive policies."

Therefore, believes the Democratic *New York World*:

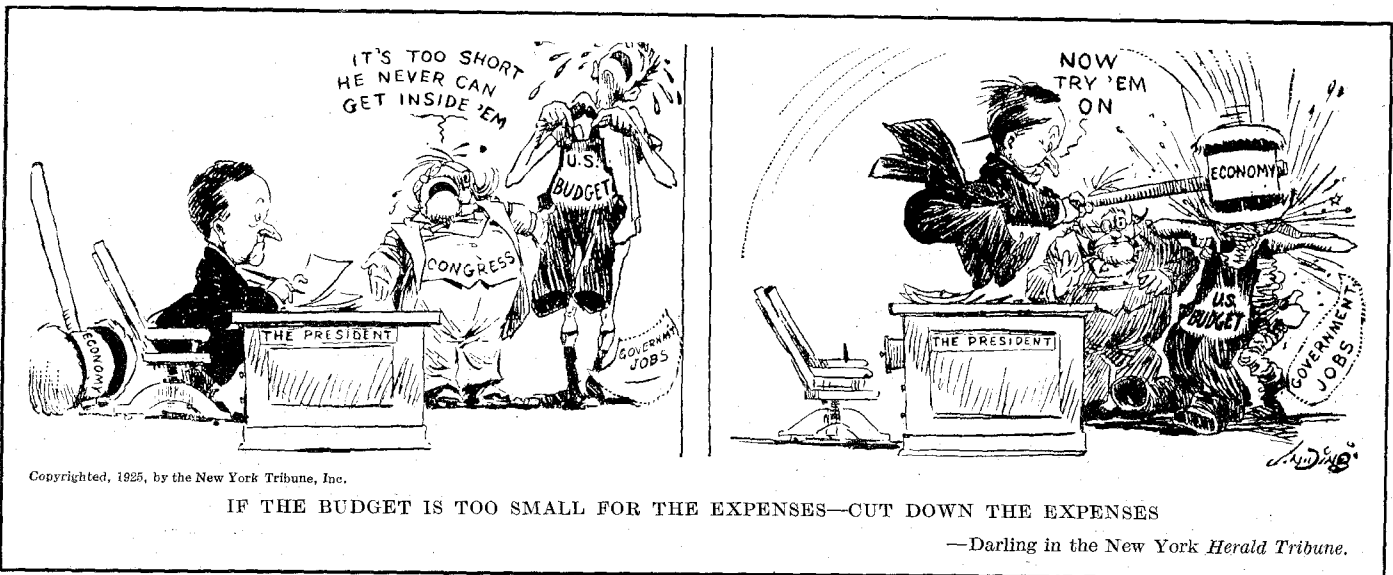
"The place where Mr. Coolidge now should center his efforts is in the United States Senate. There he has had to face in-



difference and obstruction. There by effective leadership, there by direct appeal as President of the United States to Senators of all parties, lies his real opportunity to win approval for American participation in the World Court. There, and only there, can the fight be won."

But, maintains the *Pittsburgh Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "the President can not hope to accomplish much by remaining in his trenches." This paper suggests that Mr. Coolidge come out of his "trenches," and give battle to the isolationists and anti-League of Nations Senators, "toe to toe and no quarter, for common-sense international relationships." As another Democratic paper, the *Philadelphia Record*, points out:

"The President went directly to the cause and cure of war by insisting that our next step toward outlawing war must be to join in the maintenance of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Peace can be perpetuated only by securing justice to all nations. But this carries with it some means of enforcement, and while the President felt it incumbent upon him to warn his audience against a super-government, an association of nations to prevent the oppression of one by another is in no sense a super-government. The President is still opposed to the League of Nations. He feels that he must sustain the attitude unhappily assumed by his party in 1919. But he will have to come to it."



LEAN PROSPECTS FOR THE PIE COUNTER

THERE ARE SOME SWIVEL-CHAIR GENTRY in Washington and elsewhere in the Federal service, according to the *Buffalo Express*, "who do not know that the war is over." They still hang on to their jobs, we are told, and help to swell the annual government pay-roll to the staggering sum of \$1,680,000,000. Some of them are superfluous, maintained President Coolidge in his speech before the officials and employees of the Bureau of the Budget, and he added: "It is an unpleasant and difficult task to separate people from the Federal service. But it can be done. It will be done." Thus the President made it clear, in the words of the *Atlanta Constitution*, that "the Government is not going to be run as a charitable institution, but as a corporation with the interests of its 110,000,000 stockholders at heart."

"Nothing really comes closer home to all of us," thinks the *New York Times*, than President Coolidge's policy of governmental retrenchment and economy, because that is the road to lower taxes and lower living costs. On January 26, with the aid of ten radio broadcasting stations, "several million stockholders," as one editor puts it, heard "the President of the United States of America corporation" talk as a captain of industry would talk to the personnel of a large business organization.

The President, points out the *Columbus Ohio State Journal*, "differs from most men in public life in that he is as strongly for economy after election as before." And, declares the *Mobile Register*, "more people are interested in taxation than in any other question, because high taxes mean higher costs of living, and no citizen, rich or poor, can evade paying taxes." Therefore, thinks the *Providence Journal*, "we should feel profoundly grateful that we have a leader who understands the situation." To quote the President's speech in part:

"If the budget program is sustained by Congress at this session, I will be able in the next budget to recommend a further reduction in taxes.

"The people of this nation have been not only patient under the heavy burden of war taxation, they have been heroic. Their burden of taxation has been greatly lightened, but our fight must be for further reduction of the burden.

"Our nation is prosperous. Its prosperity is due largely to the economy which has been effected in the cost of government. It is this economy that has encouraged business, abolished unemployment, made wages high and work plentiful.

"It is estimated that our expenditures this fiscal year, excluding postal expenditures, will amount to \$3,534,000,000. Included in this estimate is \$471,800,000 required by law to be applied to the reduction of our national debt. It is my desire that our expenditures this year, excluding this amount for the public-debt retirement, be kept within three billion dollars. This will require a curtailment of our expenditure program by \$62,000,000.

"We can not look to a reduction in pay to effect a reduction

in the government pay-roll. What we are looking for is a reduction in the number of employees. We have superfluous employees. It is an unpleasant and difficult task to separate people from the Federal service. But it can be done. It will be done."

"These four businesslike words of promise, so definite, so final in their tone, must have a dire sound to people in Washington and elsewhere who have been enjoying pleasant jobs at the expense of the taxpayers," observes the *Detroit Free Press*. The *Wall Street Journal* darkly hints that they are being kept on the government pay-roll "by politicians at home who can bring pressure to bear on Congressmen or Senators." At any rate, in the opinion of the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, "an annual pay-roll of \$1,680,000,000 is entirely too big for a republic of 110,000,000 people." Continues this Southern paper:

"Any corporation that attempted to run its affairs after the manner of our Government probably would be in the hands of receivers inside of a year. There are so many bureaus now that difficulty is experienced in housing them, and yet at every session of Congress new ones are proposed."

As we read in the *Houston Post-Dispatch*:

"There are still one-third more employees of the Government in Washington to-day than there were before the war, notwithstanding the war has been over more than six years. Many of the bureaus that sprang up during the war, tho the need for them seems to have passed, are still in existence. A bureau once established is hard to get rid of. That is one of the reasons why government costs so much."

The *Springfield Republican*, however, sees the President "endeavoring to cut down the pay-roll with one hand while seeking to expand it with the other." This caustic remark is called forth by Mr. Coolidge's official approval of the special agricultural commission's recommendation that a new cooperative marketing commission, consisting of three members—each at a salary of \$12,000 a year—be appointed to aid the farmer. Moreover, we are told by the *Milwaukee Journal*:

"There is the Oil Conservation Board, with a job as general counsel for a faithful campaign manager in Colorado. We understand this Board is going to try to do something about stopping the wastage in the oil industry with banquets and speeches and statistics."

And Congress must be considered, remarks the *New York World*, which reminds us that—

"Mr. Coolidge is at a disadvantage in dealing with Congress. If persuasion fails, he can only use the veto. He can not in appropriation bills approve good items and reject bad ones, as the Governor of New York can. Mr. Coolidge may preach economy, but unless Congress acts in the spirit of his teaching and practises economy as a matter of business, the taxpayer will fare no better. In the end he is always at the mercy of Congress."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

MANY people who drop into poetry often get in over their depth.—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

PURSUIT of crime would be less effective if pursuit of criminals were more so.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WE trust that national economy does not involve a cheaper trade of officials.—*Philadelphia Record*.

CHICAGO must look to its laurels. There were 14,000 burglaries in Moscow last year.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

WHAT we need is a treaty against gun-elevation that will apply to hold-up men.—*New York Evening World*.

IN a London restaurant, a musician plays a violin with a saw. We wish our neighbor would try this.—*The Humorist*.

SUSPICION is growing that Mr. Hughes resigned for the reason given in his letter of resignation.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

IT is easy to believe cigarettes ruin a woman's complexion. Smoke always is hard on paint.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE United States is asked to call a second arms parley, but just now we haven't any ships to spare.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.

NEW JERSEY is going to have a Law and Order Day. Well, it seems as tho she is entitled to one once in a while.—*New York American*.

GERMANY has produced a pump that renders a ship un-sinkable. She should apply it at once to her statesmanship.—*New York Evening World*.

ONE of our doubtless reliable statisticians informs us that there are now 526,000,000 Christians in the world, and we have our moments of depression when we wonder where they live.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

EUROPE would like to see Uncle Sam in the collection business, but only so far as Germany is concerned.—*Wall Street Journal*.

A TENNIS-CLUB was recently fined for selling drink out of hours. This is clearly a case in which the service was a fault.—*The Humorist*.

A COLLECTION-PLATE at Leighton Buzzard contained a German pfennig. By degrees, perhaps, the indemnity will be paid in full.—*The Humorist*.

WELL, anyway, the world must give us credit for this: If any of our battle-ships are sunk, we have to do it ourselves.—*New York American*.

IF the President wants some seasoned timber for his cabinet, there are one or two planks in the platform which haven't been used yet.—*Walnut Creek Courier*.

THE time has come for us to avenge ourselves on the Chinese for the Mah Jongg craze by sending over a shipload of crossword puzzle blanks.—*Columbia Record*.

SECRETARY HOOVER says industrial necessity has standardized all the nuts and bolts in the United States, and he may be right about the bolts part of it.—*Macon Telegraph*.

ACTING-CHIEF JUSTICE JOHNSON says convicts in the United States serve a portion of their sentences before being pardoned—which seems to be at least very commendable.—*Manila Bulletin*.

WHAT does it mean when it says a 5,000-meter race was won by a Finn by a lap?—*Detroit News*.

WHAT we need is a permanent wave for the U. S. flag on merchant vessels.—*New York American*.

NEXT eclipse will occur March 15, when the income-tax blots out the bank balance.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

IT is all right to preserve wild life in the forests, but what to do with it in the cities is a problem.—*Times-Picayune*.

SPEAKING of changing the calendar, a new month without any "first" to it would fill a long-felt want.—*Macon Telegraph*.

AT any rate quotations from the modern-language Bible won't be credited to Shakespeare.—*Associated Editors (Chicago)*.

ONE of the most comfortable places to live is just inside your income.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

PAAVO NURMI may soon have such a rep as a runner that he can boldly challenge Bill Bryan.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"GAMBLERS are invariably kind to animals," says a statistician. They always like to see plenty in the kitty.—*London Opinion*.

WHAT's the use of a foreign relations committee when we are not allowed to have any foreign relations? — *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.

FOURTEEN thousand burglaries in Moscow last year. But then, that is the country where one man's property is the property of all.—*New York American*.

WE are now told that we need bigger bombs to sink the bigger post-war battle-ships. And yet we superior humans

have dared to laugh at the puppy chasing its tail.—*Portland Oregonian*.

THE more the Senate tries to get located on Muscle Shoals, the more it appears to be sailing in deep water.—*Wichita Eagle*.

A SHIPMENT of gold was recently sent to the U. S. This is the stuff that makes Americans smile so brightly.—*London Opinion*.

PROHIBITION reached its fifth anniversary last week and it would seem that it is old enough now to be cutting some teeth.—*Columbus Dispatch*.

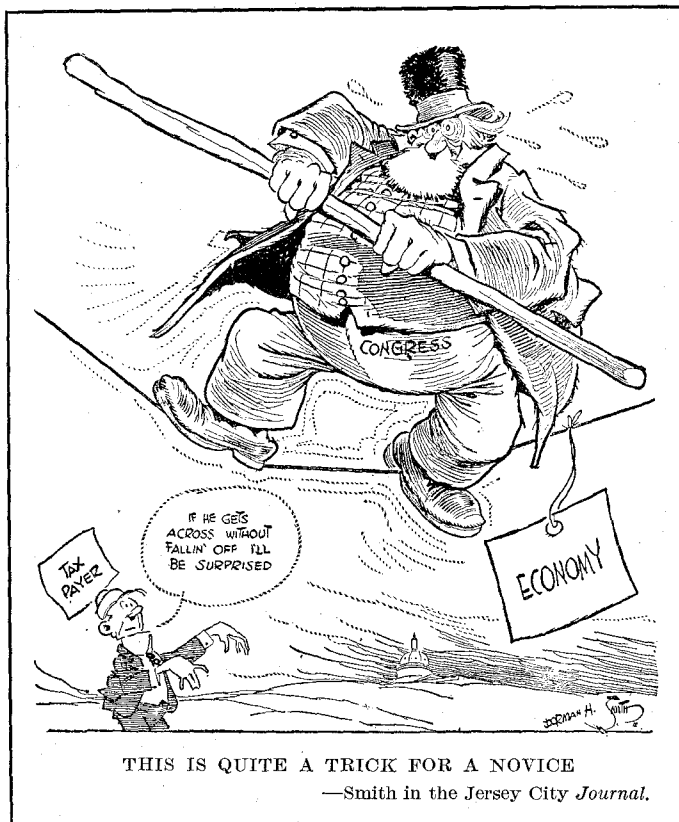
NOW that the spirit of Lord Northcliffe is handling the publicity, the Great Beyond should soon cease to be the Great Mystery.—*New York Evening World*.

SPECULATIONS as to how far the jobholders would stretch, if laid end to end, are futile. They'll stretch as far as the public's dollars will.—*Columbia Record*.

SAN FRANCISCO must observe with incredulity the spectacle of Boston having an earthquake and telegraphing the news all over the country.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

ACCORDING to a Boston newspaper, the crossword puzzle had its origin in ancient Egypt. This explains why the Israelites were so anxious to flee into the wilderness.—*The Humorist*.

A NEW YORK man proposes to transmit all the contents of a daily paper by radio. But how will it be possible to distinguish the comic supplement from static?—*Southern Lumberman*.



THIS IS QUITE A TRICK FOR A NOVICE

—Smith in the Jersey City Journal.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN RAGE AT THE ALLIED STAY AT COLOGNE

SOMETHING THE REVERSE of the agreeable atmosphere usually associated with the name of Cologne spread from that city throughout Germany when the Allied troops refused to evacuate the Cologne area on January 10, according to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and some sections of the German press loudly declare that this "act of force," as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* calls it, inaugurates "a new policy of revenge which Germany must face." According to the Cologne *Tageblatt*, the Allies "could have given the Rhineland no more convincing proof of the birth of a new policy, which both showed and called for good faith, than to have begun the liberation of the Rhineland on January 10." But this newspaper adds that "the instinctive regard of the German people for justice has been deeply wounded," and "the excuses put forward to cover the breach of peace and of justice merely hide the real political ground."

Meanwhile Paris press dispatches advise us that the Nationalists and Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies forgot their quarrels when Premier Herriot made a speech in which he declared: "I wish to work for the peace of the world, but as a condition I demand the security of my country," and by 541 votes to 32 approved a motion that his speech be printed and publicly posted throughout the country. This speech of Mr. Herriot's stirred the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* to say: "Poincaré spoke from the mouth of Herriot. Poincaré always said that the French were not annexationists, but France must remain on the Rhine to guarantee her safety. He might just as well have said until the Rhine decides to flow up-hill. Herriot spoke similarly yesterday."

The *Vossische Zeitung* asserts that Mr. Herriot's speech, as did the preliminary note of the Allies to Germany regarding the non-evacuation of Cologne, signifies that Germany's relations with foreign countries have grown distinctly worse and that what Germany must do is to draw correct conclusions from this change rather than to seek to refute each erroneous statement by Herriot. To the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* the speech means that France has no intention of evacuating the Rhineland. In the view of the *Vorwaerts*, the majority of the French people live under the illusion that Germany is secretly arming and may attack France. While this illusion is ludicrous, according to the *Vorwaerts*, it can not be got rid of simply by

declaring it so. A Berlin newspaper that differs from most of them is the *Volkszeitung*, which ridicules comparisons of Herriot to Poincaré, and says that Chancellor Hans Luther knows well from personal contact with Herriot at London that he is very different from Poincaré.

On this point we have the evidence of the Chancellor himself in a speech to correspondents of foreign newspapers assembled in the German Foreign Office, in which he said: "I find it difficult to reconcile the Herriot of that speech with the Herriot I knew in London." According to Berlin press dispatches the whole tenor of Chancellor Luther's address was designed to build a bridge between the Allies and Germany, altho he staunchly upheld Germany's view that the failure of the Allies to evacuate the Cologne bridgehead and Mr. Herriot's accusations have not promoted international understanding. The Chancellor indicated, we read also, the readiness of the German Government to negotiate on a compromise regarding Cologne evacuation, and he said: "Mr. Herriot has summed up his entire policy under three heads—arbitration, security, disarmament. I can accept this program for Germany also." Altho the Chancellor ridiculed Mr. Herriot's statements about the clatter of arms emanating from Germany, we are told, he seemed to admit that there might be minor irregularities, when he asked: "Is Herriot ready to evacuate the northern Rhineland forthwith after the removal of possible infractions of our disarmament obligations is vouchsafed?" According to the Chancellor, "the attempted solution of the Cologne conflict by a public exchange of notes awakens in Germany many memories of the fruitless methods employed immediately following the war," and he gave it as his belief, "that the conflict would be much nearer solution if the London method of a trustful exchange of views had been applied." We read further in these Berlin press dispatches that—



P. & A. photograph

"FOR GERMANY ALSO"

Chancellor Hans Luther avers he can accept Herriot's program of "arbitration, security, disarmament."

"The Chancellor then protested vigorously against what he termed merely accusing Germany without giving Germany full data which the Government might examine and rebut.

"The Allies," he said, "assume the right to treat us as tho we were standing at the bar of justice and they handing out a verdict, while we know nothing of the indictment or the evidence."

"Taking up Premier Herriot's specific charges, Dr. Luther declared the possible drilling of several thousand students was negligible in view of the fact that Germany had no arms. The

alleged finding of war materials was insignificant when compared with what actually had been destroyed by order of the Allies and enumerated in the report of the Allies. The Chancellor promised, however, that the Government would immediately remedy any shortcomings or any failure to observe the terms of the Allies, if a report on them was presented.

"Turning to the problem of the police, Dr. Luther explained that the internal situation in Germany demanded well-trained police, and especially if Communism should grow stronger. Mr. Herriot's reference to 'the rattling of arms,' the Chancellor characterized as 'almost mockery,' in view of the fact that Germany had no State munitions factory, no modern fortresses, and a small amount of artillery.

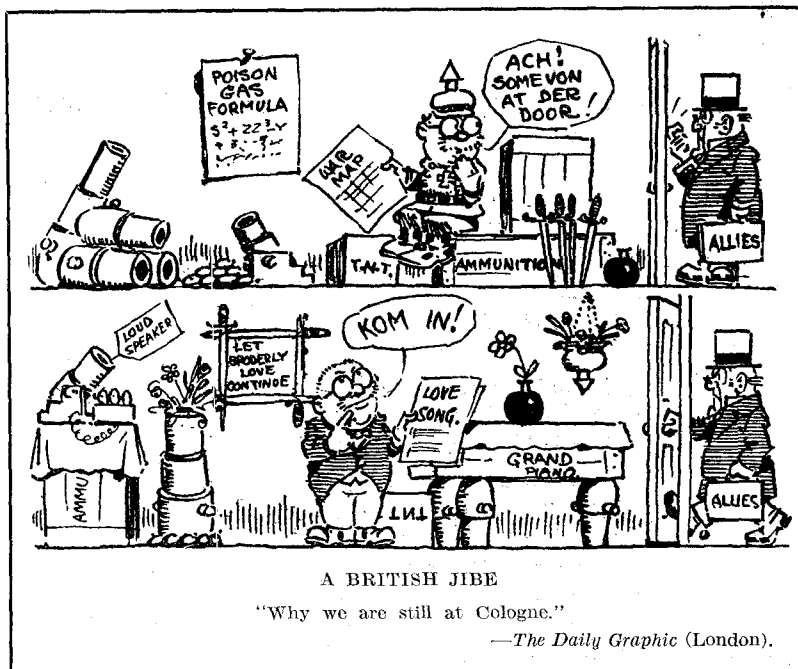
"Does Mr. Herriot really believe the details repeated by him can be looked upon, even remotely, as proof of a threat against France's security?" asked the Chancellor.

"Taking up Mr. Herriot's reference to lack of moral disarmament, Dr. Luther declared the Control Commission had peremptory orders not to further a pacifist spirit in the defeated nation. It was also his opinion that the belief that might makes right was furthered if the military occupation was simply extended by the decision of the victors."

On the question of security, the Chancellor said: "The German Government is sympathetic not only with the security idea, but it has a vital interest in its realization. As soon as the security problem is solved, all other problems will almost solve themselves." Mr. Herriot's suggestion of a world convention as outlined in the Geneva Protocol appeared to Dr. Luther as "the final goal," but he is uncertain whether it can be practically reached immediately. Yet he said: "If, however, Mr. Herriot thinks of preparing the final goal by agreements between a group of States, thereby hoping to solve a problem where it is immediately acute, the German Government is entirely willing to cooperate therein."

In France, it appears, there is not a dissenting voice among the press in their verdict on Mr. Herriot's speech, altho, as the Paris correspondent of a New York newspaper sees it, there is an element of political danger to Mr. Herriot in the very extent of the approval which his warning has won. We are told that his Socialist supporters showed a certain nervousness in associating themselves with the Right in approval of his words. According to a Paris correspondent of the New York Times—

"The Nationalist claim that it was Mr. Poincaré who was speaking through the mouth of their leader somewhat shook their



confidence. But between the case for France as Herriot presented it yesterday and the case as Poincaré would have presented it a year ago there is a difference which can not be mistaken.

"A year ago France was in the Ruhr. The wreck of the Genoa Conference was still fresh in memory. The League of Nations efforts toward the establishment of a peace compact were making little progress. Since then the Ruhr has been evacuated, and for the failure of Genoa France has made compensation by signing the Protocol of Geneva. She has given proofs of her desire for peace, and should the protocol fail to obtain ratification the fault will not be hers. That was the basis of the Premier's plea. 'We have given proofs of our craving for peace,' he said. 'Has Germany done so?'"

This Paris informant tells us further that throughout his speech of three hours this argument was closely developed:

"Germany has not disarmed. She has given no proofs of a desire for the establishment of peace. We have done our utmost, but our Allies and associates in war are not helping us.

"They have not ratified the compact of guaranty which they promised us in exchange for our abandoned military frontier of the Rhine. One of them is not associated in the League of Nations, for the creation of which she was largely responsible, and to which we are clinging as the only lasting assurance of security by the international solidarity which we obtained.

"England may not ratify the protocol. If she does not, then we must begin all over again our search for security which, in the face of Germany's attitude, is the first condition of our work for the establishment of lasting peace."

According to this Paris dispatch Mr. Herriot declared he had neither an avowed nor a hidden desire to remain indefinitely on the Rhine, but in his words was a hint that this might yet be the only alternative, should the work fail on which he was engaged of establishing a régime of security within the framework of the Treaty and within the framework of the League of Nations. One question asked by Mr. Herriot which is said to have caused grave discussion is: "Have we treated too lightly the return of the Crown Prince? Take care lest in Bavaria there does not shortly return one of those who is most shamefully responsible for the holocaust. Have we done wrong to allow the great war guilty to escape their punishment?" Among the Paris press of significance is the remark of *Le Temps*, which follows:

"During more than six months the Government of the Republic has attempted all that was humanly possible to achieve pacification of the international atmosphere and prepare the way for a durable settlement of the great European problems. It must be recognized that the efforts of others have not



responded to our own effort, for neither on the question of interallied debts nor on that of security have our friends of the Great War brought to us any necessary counterpart."

It is noted also that Mr. Herriot said in this speech that Europe is now only a province of the world, and in this province every one is thinking of peace and stabilization excepting Germany. His plea to the wise elements of Germany, we are told, was to throw over the yoke of the old régime, remembering that the world is larger than Europe and that Germany, like all other countries, might sometime soon be engaged in a world struggle when all white forces might have to combine for their preservation. Says the *Paris Matin*:

"The governing idea of the Premier was at any cost to dissuade Germany from yielding to the temptation to join up with a coalition of forces hostile to European civilization."

LECTOR: Si vives en España procura que este escrito circule mucho. Dale a leer a todos tus compatriotas. Si vives en el extranjero, esfuerzate por hacerlo entrar en España y con ello prestaras un enorme servicio a la liberación de un país esclavizado actualmente.	UNA NACION SECUESTRAADA (El Terror militarista en España) POR VICENTE BLASCO IBÁÑEZ	Para la introducción en España del presente folleto, y de otros que se publicarán oportunamente, he adoptado las siguientes líneas los nombres de "Libertad" y "República Española". Todas las escuelas, centros de la república de su patria, deben atender y ayudar a las banderas de buena voluntad que muchos de ellos sostienen, cuando caminen en el norte de España. Apoyados de nosotros cuanto se haga en favor de estas voluntades colaboradoras que esperan su vida por una noble causa. V.B.I.
Edición española: Se las publican editores en Madrid, 1925, y en otros sitios.	Este folleto se reparte gratis en España y las Repúblicas americanas de lengua española. Nadie debe haber de él un objeto de comercio.	Tirada del presente folleto: DOS MILLONES de Ejemplares

TITLE-HEAD OF THE IBÁÑEZ PAMPHLET ON KING ALFONSO

Airplanes attempted to snow the King under with these broadsides, but instead they roused the Spanish people to vow allegiance anew.

In connection with the Herriot speech note is taken that in the Moscow *Isvestia* there is a hint that the Russo-Japanese Treaty is only a prelude to an alliance of Russia, Japan, China, and Germany. Germany, according to this Moscow organ, is still hesitating, but it declares: "She will soon come to see her interests lie on the side of the Asiatic bloc." On this point an American correspondent in Paris recalls that twice in his speech the French Premier gave a direct indication that the possibilities of this combination were in his mind: first, when he spoke of the Russian danger, and second, when he invoked the idea of a United States of Europe, combining their resources if some day a war should break along the coast of the Pacific.

BRITISH CRITICISM OF COOLIDGE—The American Diplomatic Service must inevitably suffer when the road to promotion for its members lies through the employment of their furloughs in electioneering for their party, says the London *Nation and Athenæum*, which remarks on the subject of the American Embassy to Britain that "presumably the higher modern standard of expenditure is mainly responsible for the disuse of the earlier American practise of appointing such men as Motley, Lowell, and Hay to the most important embassies." This weekly adds on the subject of our new Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, that:

"Mr. Houghton is a man who is likely to be more sought after in social than in literary circles. He has big commercial interests in glass manufacture, coal mining, and insurance, with an experience of two years in Congress and nearly three years as Ambassador at Berlin. Mr. Coolidge's selection of him to represent the United States in London will scarcely be acceptable to those public-spirited Americans who have been trying hard to get their diplomatic service out of politics. According to a *Times* dispatch from Washington, one of Mr. Houghton's claims to promotion is the service he rendered the President in the recent election, when he carried out a successful vote-getting propaganda among the German-Americans. Another American diplomat, Mr. C. B. Warren, somehow contrived, while still Ambassador to Mexico, to be spared from his official post for some months that he might help to organize Mr. Coolidge's campaign, and has now been rewarded with the Attorney-Generalship."

IMPENDING CHANGES IN SPAIN

ATTACKS UPON KING ALFONSO and Spain's Military Directorate by Spanish exiles in France received their most eloquent form, we are told, in the famous broadside of the novelist, Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, who denounced the King as the "arch fiend of the century." But altho the attacks in France meanwhile are kept up, we learn from the press that unswerving allegiance to the King was sworn in town meetings held all over Spain simultaneously. Street-signs that bore the now execrated names of certain Spanish writers who are in exile are said to have been torn down and destroyed, while their works were burned in the public squares. According to some impartial observers the truth about Spain would seem to lie somewhere between the two extreme views.

To many the time seems to have come for a return to constitutional procedure in the Government, and the Madrid *Sol* observes:

"Clear signs show that a change in government is approaching. We are told that the Directorate thinks the moment has come to adopt another form or to resign. Whatever the change, we know no Liberal Government can come at once, but whatever its political creed, its mission will be to take the first step toward constitutionalism.

"To achieve this end, press censorship must be abolished as soon as possible. We are not so confident as to expect that full constitutional rights will be restored . . . but we do hope that certain press prerogatives will again become fashionable, and that liberal opinion will be permitted to express itself in matters of concern to all Spaniards."

The question whether a constituent assembly should be called in order to effect some reforms in the Constitution is being discust in political circles, and opinion is sharply divided on the propriety of such a step. That the Constitution needs no changes is the opinion of the Centrist leader, Señor Bergamin, who is quoted in the Madrid *A. B. C.* as follows:

"Our Constitution dates only from 1876. It was written by one of our greatest statesmen, Canovas del Castillo, and no improvement can humanly be made on it. The only problem to be tackled now is the Moroccan imbroglio, and a simple return to a constitutional Parliament will be easy if existing laws are duly enforced. As to the formation of political parties, I can readily forecast two main-tendencies: the Conservative party, upholding law and order, believing in the sacredness of property rights, religion, family and monarchy; and a radical party modeled on the characteristic lines of the radical organizations in other European countries."

On the other hand, the Republican leader, Señor Lerroux, believes that a change in the Constitution is desirable, and in this opinion he has the support of the Moderate Count Romanones, a former Premier. Both oppose the establishment of a plural voting system, and maintain that universal suffrage is the only way to get the real opinion of the people. Friends of the Directorate are said to favor the plural voting system and to wish to deny the right of suffrage to all illiterates. Meanwhile the Buenos Aires *Nacion* publishes an interview with Gen. Primo de Rivera, President of the Directorate and High Commissioner in Morocco, in which he outlines a system of government that, according to him, may soon have a trial. He said in part:

"The Directorate is unable to continue indefinitely, but no spontaneous popular movement indicates the possibility of a strong political party being formed, so the Government has helped to create the organization known as the Union Patriótica, under whose banners all Spaniards are permitted to enroll.

As it is impossible under present conditions to elect a genuine national representation, the Government has organized a Bureau of Political Information, which serves as an intermediary between the different regions of Spain and enlightens and helps the Union Patriótica. This bureau operates independently of the Government.

"Following instructions from the Directorate local committees have been formed which are popularly elected by the inhabitants of all villages and towns. These committees will appoint representatives, who will assemble in Congress and will in turn appoint delegates to represent their provinces. These provincial committees will select four of their members to act as delegates to a plenary congress of the Union Patriótica to be held in Madrid very soon.

"The Directorate will appear before this Congress, and if it becomes convinced that a genuine expression of the popular will requires it, it will, with the King's consent, turn over the reins to them, and thus a civilian government will succeed the present military Directorate. This new Government will study the best way of holding congressional elections. As soon as this new civilian Government begins to function, the Union Patriótica will divide itself into two great political parties, thus completely defeating the aims of the old party politicians and eternal critics. All Spaniards will be invited to join either of two branches of the Union Patriótica, whether they belong or not to some of the deceased political organizations. When this happens, our mission will have been fulfilled."

Political parties are not formed that way, tartly declares the *Barcelona Socialista*, which as a radical organ derides the mere possibility of uniting the countless shades of public opinion in Spain. But a very warm defense of the Directorate is to be found in the *Madrid Debate*, which comments on a speech made by General de Rivera on his return from Morocco. In this speech he said that of the four main problems which faced the Directorate when it took the Government in charge, namely, Communism, Catalanian Separatism, Disorganization and Morocco, none had been completely settled, and nobody could



A SPANISH LIBERAL JAB

THE JUNKMAN: "Men of any kind or creed wanted to join the Union Patriótica, in order to form a political party to save Spain."

—*El Sol* (Madrid).

foretell how long it would take to finish the task. According to the *Debate*:

"Spain now has the best government it has had for many years. No Spaniard in public life ever dared to tackle the Moroccan situation as the Directorate did. In sixteen months more progress has been made toward honesty in government than in sixteen years past. Let us hope all Spaniards will realize the benefits accruing from the actual situation, and enlist under the colors of the Union Patriótica."

Undue importance has been given to the Morocco problem in financial discussions about the country, says the *Madrid Epoca*, a Conservative journal, which informs us that:

"Spain has spent in Morocco in the past eleven years, 2,385,855,335 pesetas. [The peseta normally equivalent to \$0.19; present rate \$0.142.] In the same period, the total budgetary deficits reached a total of 5,691,963,032 pesetas, which means that even if we did not have the Moroccan problem to settle, 3,306,000,000 pesetas would still be lacking to balance our financial structure. This may be a surprise to many a Spaniard who thinks that Morocco is to blame for everything."

With reference to the municipal meetings in honor of the King in Spain, above noted, Madrid dispatches report that the King and Queen were invested with the insignia of their new offices as Honorary Mayor and Mayoress of every municipal district in Spain. King Alfonso received a gold-topped cane, the Queen, a cross in brilliants, and we are told that:

"Great enthusiasm marked the ceremony, which took place in an ice rink transformed into a vast hall. The Alcalde (Mayor) of Madrid invested their Majesties, after reading a message inscribed on parchment from all the Alcaldes of the kingdom. The message asserts that King Alfonso has devoted his life to the good of his country and the cause of national progress in every branch of industry, commerce, science and art; that he never quailed before personal danger; that by generous initiative during the war he won the noblest crown for any monarch, that of the gratitude of many nations. It adds:

"For those reasons, and by your high example, you have gained universal respect and affection. The States of Spanish America in particular join us in admiring in you a chivalrous King, mirror of the nobility and pride of the Spaniards, in whom all the virtues of a chief of State are happily concentrated."



A SPANISH THRUST AT DE RIVERA

"Mussolini's shadow looms high above the Spanish dictator."

—*Blanco y Negro* (Madrid).

SINGAPORE "A MENACE TO ASIA"

A MENACE TO THE PEACE not only of the Far East but of all Asia is the phrase applied by certain Japanese editors to the British Government's plan to build a naval base at Singapore. They admit that the Washington Treaty does not cover the case, but assert at the same time that the Singapore project "violates the principle of that international

the United States and France may guarantee general peace and their mutual interests in Asia. We do not see any necessity for Great Britain's dispatching her powerful fleet to the East, even tho the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of alliance has long been abrogated."

The Four-Power Treaty must be more effective for peace in the Far East, this newspaper thinks, than was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, because four great nations give their assurance to that purpose. What is more, these Powers have already carried out the dismantling of some of their warships in accordance with the Treaty, we are reminded, and, therefore, this journal believes Great Britain will find it safe to entrust the defense of her possessions in the East to the Washington Treaty. On the other hand—

"If Great Britain insists upon dispatching her powerful fleet to the Far East in order to rival Japan in sea-power, the Washington Treaty will be invalidated. The Treaty had better be abrogated, for it will not be forceful enough to assure the safety of British possessions and Dominions in the East.

"It is contended in a certain section that the Singapore base will maintain the peace of the East as well as the territorial integrity of Great Britain therein, but this contention is entirely worthless. The fortification of the port excites the ill-feeling of the Japanese toward their former ally. It will break down Japanese sympathy toward Great Britain, and it is harmful to our mutual good understanding. The naval base at Singapore will greatly endanger the peace of the East instead of safeguarding it.

"What may be the motive for which the British Conservative Government has decided upon the construction of a naval base



covenant." The Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo* notes that the British Government pleads that the fortification of Singapore is necessary to safeguard Australia, but this journal maintains that such a plea is "far-fetched." No nation contemplates the invasion of that Dominion, this daily goes on to say, and it declares that Britain has no reason for thinking that Japan has "aggressive ambitions toward Australia."

The Osaka *Asahi* recalls that the MacDonald Labor Government abandoned the Singapore project as being "harmful to world peace," but now the Conservative Government will put it through at an expenditure of about £10,000,000 in the course of nine years. The friends of Great Britain, according to this daily, say that this sum is too small for a base which is regarded as menace in Japan, but it avers:

"Our objection is not as to expenditure. Great Britain has not defined the purpose for which she will construct the base to afford a shelter for her powerful fleet. This is why we oppose the plan.

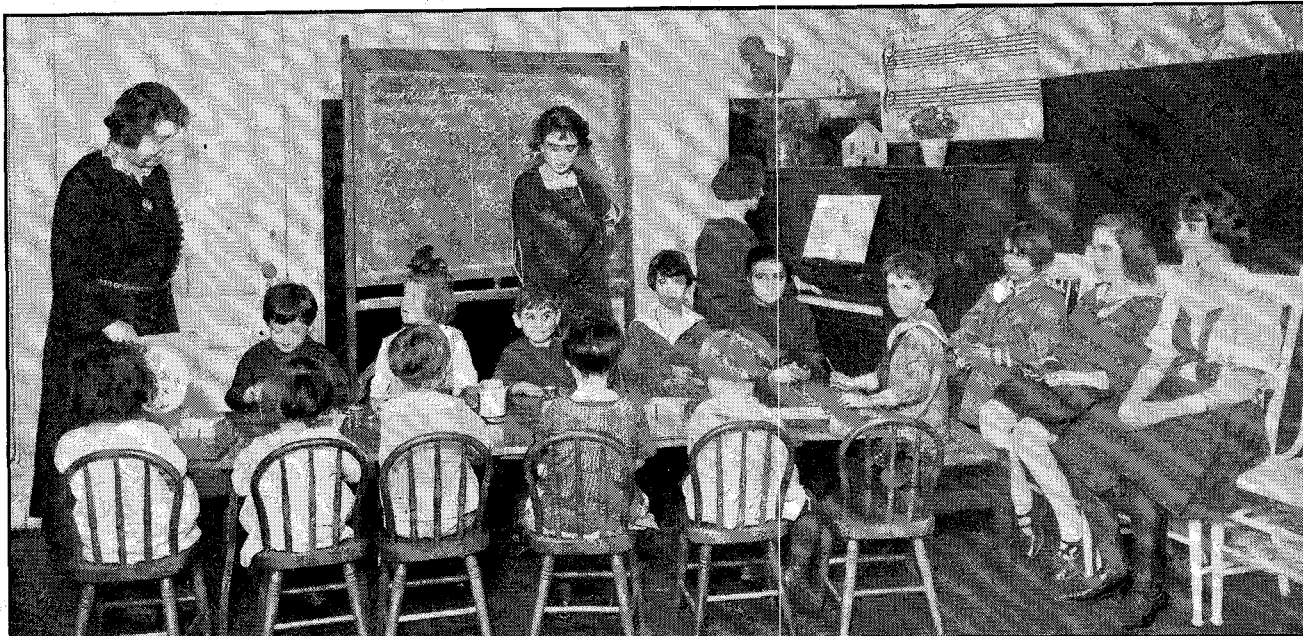
"Before the World War Great Britain concentrated her naval forces in the North Sea to provide against German invasion, leaving the defense of her interest in the East to the Japanese Navy. The Imperial Navy took up the responsibility of defending India, Australia and Singapore for the sake of Japan's former ally. When Great Britain overpowered her dreadful antagonist and destroyed her enemy fleet, she abrogated the alliance with Japan only to maintain her good relations with the United States. As it is, Great Britain may find that it is her duty to safeguard her interest in the East with her own Navy.

"But as a result of the Washington Conference, the so-styled Four-Power Treaty was concluded to take the place of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of alliance in order that Japan, Great Britain,



at that port? Suspicion will say that the scheme is a promise to British activities in the Far East with the aid of the United States, or else British professional militarists, whose practice has been to maintain their position by emphasizing the existence of a menace to British interests in the East, may have found British rivalry in Japan and the United States whom they regard as having taken the place of formidable Germany. But Great Britain being in a position to court the favor of the United States, they may have selected Japan as their objective."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



By courtesy of Hygeia (Chicago)

WHERE LITTLE VICTIMS OF SPEECH DEFECTS ARE TRAINED TO TALK PROPERLY

A speech kindergarten group at the National Hospital for Speech Disorders

THE CHILD'S DISORDERED SPEECH

A STUTTERING CHILD is a sick child," says James Sonnett Greene, writing on "Your Child's Speech," in *Hygeia* (Chicago). He should not be punished nor ridiculed, but dealt with firmly, gently and with sympathy. Mr. Greene begins his article on speech-disorders in childhood with an explanation of the way in which talking begins in early infancy. Normally, he says, a child begins to hear and to react to sounds about the fourth day; at the end of the first month he recognizes sounds; and at the end of the third month the instinct to imitate sounds appears. The first words he picks up are, of course, gained through his hearing and his instinct of imitation; it is from hearing his mother say ma-ma or dad-dee that he learns to say it. Mr. Greene continues:

"Fond parents are wont to consider the speech of the young child more intelligent than it really is; hearing the child use a certain phrase, they credit him with the intelligence necessary for the formulation of the phrase.

"However, the normal thing is for the child to make rapid progress during his second year in understanding the words he hears and in using the words correctly and with discrimination. It is in his third year that the child usually begins to fashion words into phrases and sentences under the direction of his own conscious intelligence.

"To the parent, the mother particularly, the development of the child's speech faculty is a source of continual joy. But in how many cases does the parent's instinctive recognition of the importance of speech become fully conscious?

"The general idea would seem to be that straightforward, normal, standard speech is something a child picks up just naturally, and tho the child may have the worst kind of speech defect—as, for example, a bad case of stuttering—entire reliance is likely to be placed on the happy-go-lucky idea that he will outgrow it in time.

"Now, in the sense that a child gradually acquires the faculty of speech through his faculty of hearing, it is strictly true that he does—naturally, as it were—pick up his speech. But this brings us to the question as to what kind of speech he is going to

hear. Will it be straightforward, normal, standard speech; that is, speech preceded by definite, complete thought, and consisting of correctly and distinctly articulated words, put together in straightforward, complete, grammatical and logical sentences, the whole being governed as to intonation, rhythm and accent by the 'innate musical ear'?

"Training in speech should begin as soon as the awakening intelligence of the child prompts him to struggle after speech. The worst thing to talk to a baby is baby talk.

"From his earliest years a child should be spoken to in correctly and distinctly articulated words, put together in simple but complete sentences. Frequently it has been observed that the only child of a fully mature, staid, educated couple far outruns the average child in mentality. The explanation is that, having spent most of his time with his parents, he has acquired good speech habits and a good vocabulary. Surely we here see the folly of leaving a child mainly under the influence of some uneducated, loose-talking nurse girl, and the wisdom of guarding him from the bad speech habits of other children.

"The most evil outcome of talking baby talk to babies, and particularly of imitating their omissions and substitutions of consonants because this mutilated speech sounds 'so cute' is that such speech often becomes confirmed as a habit. Hardly anything could be better designed to confirm defective speech in a child than for him to hear it constantly imitated.

"Here, in fact, is the form of speech disorder that at our hospital we call stammering. Stammering is mutilated speech, and includes the very common lisping. Stuttering, on the other hand, is hesitating or spasmodic speech, and is marked chiefly by the unnecessary repetition of sounds.

"Stuttering, more particularly, is lack of coordination among four factors—thought, respiration, the emission of vocal sounds, and articulation. The stutterer may have entirely normal power to think, breathe, utter vocal sounds and articulate them; yet when he calls on these powers to produce speech, they are likely to miss, skip and jerk much as do the parts of an automobile engine when they fail to coordinate.

"Public records indicate that at least two persons in every thousand stutter, and there are about a quarter of a million stutterers scattered throughout the country. As the records of

our hospital show that practically all of these cases originate in childhood and are most easily cured in childhood, obviously the subject is of the greatest concern to parents.

"It is the common, almost the normal, thing for a child to stutter at some time to some extent, and it is quite true again that, left to themselves, children frequently outgrow their stuttering. But if all parents could witness what the writer daily sees of the suffering of children and adults whose stuttering has persisted, there would be no parent who would take a chance on the outgrowing idea.

"Stuttering children, to begin with, are the victims of sensitive, impressionable, highstrung, excitable, or emotional temperaments. Either this, or they have a nervous instability which is the aftermath of some children's disease. A fright, a blow, a fall, a shock of some kind may disorganize the machinery of the speech.

"Plainly the moral is that sensitive, excitable, or nervous children should be carefully guarded from things fearsome,

treatment for his nerves; but it here may be said that for nervous children of all kinds, including those who stutter, there usually are few things so beneficial as plenty of life in the open air. In other particulars, the child suffering from agitophasia should be treated much as one who is just beginning to stutter. He should not be scolded.

"Frequently we hear a mother say: 'My child speaks through his nose, and no matter how many times I tell him not to speak that way, he does not mind me.' She fails to realize that in such cases of nasality there is always present an abnormal condition either of the nose or of the mouth, and that it can be cured only by scientific diagnosis and treatment.

"Children frequently suffer from chronic hoarseness, and in far too many cases it is permitted to persist for a long time before a physician is consulted. Such hoarseness may be due to overexertion of the voice, but it also may be due to catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat, or to tumorous growths on or about the vocal cords.

"Cure or improvement is largely a matter of getting new habits adopted, and this can be accomplished most rapidly and with the largest degree of permanence before the habit-forming age has passed. Undesirable habits that are permitted to become deeply ingrained in childhood are later eradicated, if at all, only by an undue expenditure of time and energy. Economy, if nothing else, dictates an early start."

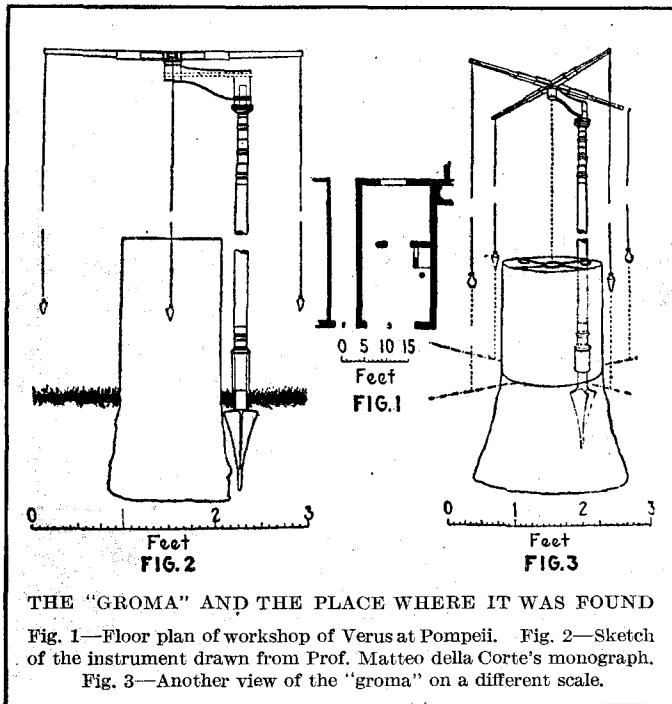
A ROMAN SURVEYING INSTRUMENT

MOST people are greatly astonished when told that the old Romans wore hats and pants, that they used wire ropes, that the water supply in their homes was regulated by bronze plug valves similar to those that you buy today in a hardware store, and that for heating water quickly they had tubular boilers, and so forth, writes Prince Caetani, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, in *The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York). One does not really know, he goes on, why the belief should prevail that the Romans, who equaled or surpassed us in artistic and intellectual achievements, should have been technically primitive just because they lived nineteen centuries ago. Our quotation is from an abstract in *Railways* (Chicago). Writes the Ambassador:

"Considerable interest was aroused a short time ago when a 'groma,' or crossbar for rough surveying, was discovered in Pompeii on the floor of a workshop on Abundance street, that collapsed under the weight of the lapilli in the year 79 of our Lord, during the great eruption of Vesuvius.

"Not many years ago excavations at Pompeii were being carried out in the ordinary way: to free the ruins, the cinders and lapilli were expeditiously shoveled into wheelbarrows and dumped out without being closely examined, and only the large and well-preserved objects of marble or bronze were recovered and placed in the museum. The technique has now completely changed: the dirt is slowly removed layer by layer and carefully sifted so that not even the smallest relic of the past may escape careful scrutiny. When an object, as, for instance, a door, has faded into nothing because made of perishable material, whenever possible a plaster cast is taken of the mold it has left imprint in the consolidated volcanic ash. Then, with infinite patience and accuracy, every object is brought back into the position it occupied before the catastrophe, reversing, so to say, the very movement the object had followed eighteen centuries ago, when it collapsed under the weight of the eruptive material.

"A short time ago, while examining the floor of the workshop that had belonged to the mechanic and coppersmith, Verus, indicated by Fig. 1, there were found a number of little bronze and iron relics that greatly puzzled the director of the work, Prof. Matteo della Corte. After a long and careful study, he succeeded in understanding the true nature of the original object, which turned out to be a 'groma,' or crossbar, of the Roman surveyor. The instrument reconstructed in its original form is shown in Fig. 2, drawn from Prof. della Corte's monograph published in the *Transactions of the Accademia dei Lincei*. The 'groma' is a simple instrument that does not need to be explained to the readers of the *Journal-Press*, but it may give them an idea how to improvise a rough surveying instrument if by chance they should want to lay out the corners of a mining claim when unexpectedly running across a valuable mineral outcrop—an experience that has not yet befallen me."



alarming and shocking, and also should be kept from continual association with those who already are stutterers."

A simple case of stuttering becomes complex, confirmed and habitual mainly through the stutterer's fear of it, Mr. Greene tells us. The fear that confirms stuttering also is put into children by scoldings and slappings, an action of parents that, in view of the misery chronic stuttering leads to, is nothing short of criminal. The very worst thing one can do with a stuttering child is in any way to add excitement to his already too great excitement. He continues:

"A stuttering child is essentially a sick child, and should be dealt with firmly, but in a spirit of sympathy, gentleness and quiet.

"This policy of 'Slow Easy' should not only be applied to the speech but to the child's actions in general. Parents could well make 'Slow Easy' a part of their daily routine and repeat and repeat it until it is a part of their very fiber. It is an antidote for the speech defective, the neurotic, and all the unnecessary hustle and rush of our American life.

"One of the curiosities of stuttering is that the overwhelming majority of those afflicted with it are boys. There are five or six stuttering boys to one stuttering girl. Altho females are more nervous than males, the female is better capable to maintain her coordination under emotional strain because she is naturally more graceful and her coordination more complete.

"Closely associated with stammering and stuttering is that speech disorder technically called agitophasia, in which sounds or syllables are unconsciously omitted, slurred, mutilated, or swallowed. In every-day language, agitophasia is spluttering, cluttering, tumultuous speech. It is due to a disordered state of the nervous system, and most commonly occurs in children up to the age of fourteen.

"A child suffering from it should, of course, receive medical

WE SHOULD HAVE INVENTED THE ROTOR

WE SHOULD HAVE EXPECTED the rotor ship to be an American invention, says Dr. Edwin E. Slosson in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington); first, because the principle involved is the same as our pitchers employ in putting the curve on a baseball; and, second, because this force has been thoroughly studied in American laboratories of aero-dynamics. He goes on:

"A recent technical paper by Elliot G. Reid of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory is devoted to 'tests on rotating cylinders' and gives the formulas by which the force can be calculated and photographs showing how air currents behave in passing around a cylinder. If the cylinder is stationary, the wind divides and goes by equally on both sides, producing no effect except a push on the windward side. But if the cylinder is revolving the wind receives different treatment on the two sides. On the side of the cylinder where the rotary motion is in the same direction as the wind, the air is helped along and speeded up by the friction of the surface of the cylinder. Consequently, the air-pressure is reduced on this side and a sort of suction is formed. On the side of the cylinder that is turning against the wind, the opposite effect is produced by the friction. That is, the flow of the air current is impeded, the air is compressed and its pressure on the cylinder is increased. The net result of diminishing the pressure on one side and increasing it on the other is to produce a push acting on the cylinder at right-angles to the wind, and it is this force that propels the Flettner boat. The power of this cross-wind force depends upon the velocity of the wind, the height and diameter of the cylinder and its speed of rotation. The greater these are the stronger is the power developed. The Langley Laboratory finds that this force appears suddenly when the speed of the surface of the rotating cylinder rises to half that of the wind, and that thereafter the force increases steadily with the speed until the surface is moving twice as fast as the wind, or faster. The experiments suggest that if the rotating shaft is made in the shape of a Greek cross instead of a smooth cylinder a greater cross-wind force may be produced, tho it requires more power for rotation. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has been engaged for a year in the investigation of the possibility of equipping airplanes with rotating cylinders, so as to utilize this cross force to impart a lift to the machine instead of depending wholly on the angle of the wings. But neither our baseball fans nor our aviation experts have applied the principle to ship propulsion. So Anton Flettner has a free field, and if his invention works as well as the German papers claim, he may appear before long in one of our ports with the ten-thousand-ton sailless ship that he plans to construct for transatlantic trade. It will be as strange an apparition as the submarine that bobbed up at Baltimore loaded with German dyes and drugs during the war, and it will be much more welcome."

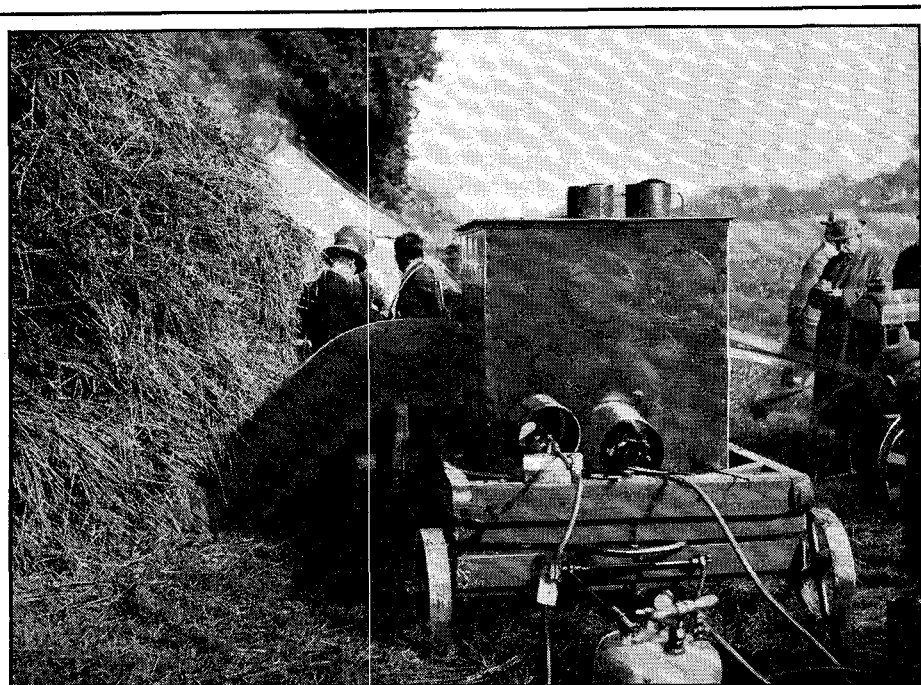
HAY WITHOUT SUNSHINE—"Make hay while the sun shines," urges the old proverb. But what shall the unlucky farmer do if the capricious sun refuses to lend its assistance during the haying season? Thousands of acres of crops are lost every year on account of rainy weather at the critical period. Says a contributor to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, February):

"In England, where damp and foggy weather, common during certain seasons, makes a good hay crop rare, a new device recently has been patented by Capt. B. J. Owen, which dries hay by means of artificial heat. The hay is stacked while it is green and then it is dried in twenty-five-ton stacks. The photograph shows the system of pumping and drying. Heat is conducted through a large pipe to the interior of the stack."

RADIO AND REAL ESTATE

THE RÔLES OF RADIO IN MODERN LIFE are constantly increasing. Real estate is one of the newest fields in which its influence is being felt, according to *Radio Press Service* (New York). Buyers and builders of homes, we are told, are taking it into account in planning or selecting dwellings, and it is beginning to be realized that in many instances radio reception has a definite relation to realty values. We read:

"In New York City, for instance, many apartment-house owners cooperate with their tenants in installing sets, realizing that radio is no longer the toy of an occasional enthusiast, but is rapidly becoming an indispensable part of the equipment of



Courtesy of *The Popular Science Monthly*

A MACHINE TO MAKE HAY WHEN OLD SOL GOES ON A STRIKE

every home. When landlords began to realize that radio had come to stay and was not merely a passing fad, many of them facilitated the erection of outdoor aerials for their tenants on the roofs of buildings. But the increasing popularity of indoor aerials or loops, due to their convenience, greater efficiency, and lessening of interference, is now marking the beginning of the end of the outside antenna. One well-known set of the reflex type which operates on a loop will bring in stations within a thousand-mile radius, loud and clear on a loud-speaker.

"Knowing that thousands of fans prefer to build their own sets from standard parts instead of buying ready-made receivers, an apartment-house superintendent of the writer's acquaintance has fitted up a room in the basement where tenants may make and remake sets according to their own ideas, and experiment with new hook-ups to their hearts' content. Needless to say, this workshop-laboratory is one of the most popular places in the house, evenings and week-ends. And radio is such a democratic art that often the janitor and the most aristocratic tenant spend an evening together helping each other build sets, swapping information about DX, and arguing the relative merits of various hook-ups. Some apartment-house dwellers who used to think that a janitor was only some one to swear at when the heat was low now listen respectfully to his expert advice about transformers, low losses, and amplification without distortion.

"In both city and country it is not unusual these days to see newspaper advertisements of houses or apartments in which good location and favorable conditions for broadcast reception are noted in detail as evidence of the desirability and value of the property. For example: 'For sale—two-family house in suburbs; exceptional location for radio reception; house on high ground, open space, no interference. Owner gets dozen distance stations nightly on radio.'

"This week the writer met a commuter who established a home in New Jersey twenty-five miles out of New York a year or two ago, and selected it chiefly because of its fine location on a

hill which gave him an unobstructed view of the country for twenty miles around. Now he prizes it even more for its splendid adaptability to broadcast reception. He is an enthusiastic amateur, and his house is a popular place for fans of the neighborhood to gather to compare notes about their experiments, and to listen to the various sets which the commuter has built. The other day one of his rich neighbors offered him considerably more than he had paid for his house because of its fine radio location.

"I sell this place?" he replied. "Not I! I bought it because I could see twenty miles around me. Now along comes radio and I can hear 2,000 miles around me. My place is not for sale. Come over to-night and listen to Denver on the new set I've just finished."

"A young man who lives on Long Island moved from his previous home because of the interference to radio reception from elevated railroads, power lines, etc. He found the second situation about as bad as the first and is now planning to move to still another house in the spring in the hope of finally finding a good location for reception."

"It is not strange that real-estate men are awakening to the possibilities of radio as a factor in their own business. Never again can anything which does so much to make home life happy and to bring contentment into the cottage and the mansion be left out of the calculations of real-estate dealers and home-builders. Radio may yet have a bigger rôle in realty than even the most progressive operators and developers have foreseen."

BATTLING AGAINST SNOW

TREMENDOUS STRIDES HAVE BEEN MADE in the invention of mechanical devices to combat snow, we are told by a contributor to *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). While weather statistics show just as heavy annual snowfalls as of old, railways, roads and streets are now kept clear in a battle in which tractors and motor-trucks are the principal weapons. Experts calculate that the nation's business loss resulting from inadequate snow-removal from our highways during a single winter aggregates \$500,000,000. A twelve-day blizzard tied up traffic in New York City, with a business loss of \$60,000,000. We read further:

"Billions of dollars' worth of improved concrete highways buried under snowbanks may deprive millions of people of easy transportation. Motor-trucks are being called upon more and more to move the nation's freight, both in cities and across country. Snow, like every other obstacle that has beset the progress of motor transportation, is being effectively removed. Motor-trucks equipped with snowplows now are clearing the way for themselves and other vehicles. Removing snow from highways under the old-fashioned shovel method, both slow and expensive, has been superseded by mechanical appliances. Altho it costs money to clear a thoroughfare of snow, it costs a great deal more to leave it there. But the cost is prohibitive where man-and-shovel methods are resorted to."

"The Department of Agriculture survey shows 16,000 miles of paved roads to be cleaned this winter in the States east of the Mississippi and north of the southern borders of Kentucky and Virginia. In these States the annual snowfall ranges from twenty inches to 132 inches, and in them is owned 62 per cent. of the country's more than 15,000,000 motor-vehicles."

"It is in the cities, however, that the most spectacular battle against snow is waged. One storm in Chicago, according to estimates, cost the merchants \$20,000,000 in sales. To prevent such losses, hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent for snow-removal. In New York it costs from \$80,000 to \$100,000 an inch to get rid of the snowfall above the four-inch depth and keep streets and sidewalks passable for traffic."

"A good part of the half-billion-dollar bill for snow-fighting is paid by the railroads. On the prairies of the West hundreds of miles of wooden fence are maintained to break the force of the drifting snow and pile up a barrier to protect the tracks."

"A foot or two of snow is enough to almost paralyze Eastern cities, but in the Western mountains falls of forty to sixty feet a season are not uncommon, and can be removed only by giant rotary snowplows driven by two or more huge locomotives. There is also constant danger in the mountains from snowslides, which have more than once swept down the hillsides and carried away the tracks, or, if a train was passing, engulfed it. The more dangerous slide areas are protected by miles of snowsheds, over which the cascading slides can pass."

"The telephone and telegraph companies, too, have a heavy bill from snow and ice. One company alone has spent as much as \$7,500,000 in a single year to repair damage from sleet which carried down hundreds of miles of wire and broke thousands of poles. A great sleet storm in New England during the winter of 1921-22 wrecked 10,000 poles, 20,000 crossarms, 42,000,000 feet of bare copper wire, 8,000,000 feet of covered wire and 420,000 glass insulators. The damage to telephone equipment from the single storm was \$2,500,000."

"In the Western mountains, where high-power transmission lines cross the highest ranges, the lineman's task is extremely dangerous. One power company in Montana, operating 4,000 miles of 50,000 and 100,000-volt lines, maintains log refuge cabins every few miles along the top of the continental divide, where the repair crews can take shelter during storm. Frequently the repair men will be stormbound in some lonely cabin for two or three weeks at a time."

MEASURING FOOTBALL ENTHUSIASM

WHEN THE FOOTBALL HERO makes a touchdown and the crowd goes wild, what is the extra strain on the stadium? This has actually been calculated recently, we are told by a contributor to *Buildings* (Chicago). The amount of live load carried on the floors of office buildings is rather easily calculated, he says; but buildings that contain theaters or other auditoriums are subjected to certain specific strains due to moving loads—even to somewhat excessive strains when a crowd gives way to stamping or other rhythmic movement as a means of expressing approbation. He continues:

"Some interest and profit obtain in reading the result of tests made by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, to determine the added stresses produced in the framework of a stadium by mass movements during the progress of football games."

"The result of the tests is reported as follows:

"Added stresses in the steel reinforcement of a concrete stadium, due to the vigorous enthusiasm of the crowd, were measured during a recent game by means of the carbon resistance strain gages developed by the Bureau of Standards. By using these gages, it was possible to record automatically the variations in the loading of the steel when the crowd all rose in a body or stamped in time to the band."

"Such mass movement, it has long been known, may increase the live load on the structure far beyond that caused by the people when sitting or standing still or moving at random, but until recently it has not been possible to obtain an accurate record of such sudden changes of stress. In this particular test the live load when the crowd was still was found to increase the stress in the steel by about 1,000 pounds per square inch, whereas 4,000 pounds would have been considered safe. Under the worst conditions occurring during the course of the game the movements of the crowd sometimes gave an additional 300 pounds per square inch."

"It is pointed out, however, that the worst conditions from the point of view of safety arise when the crowd, in stamping rhythmically, happens to strike the natural vibration period of the structure. It has been reported that under these conditions the stress has exceeded the static live load by as much as 150 per cent."

"Tests of impact stresses in other stadiums are being made from time to time, and the data being accumulated are expected to be of great value as a guide in the design of such structures. Great uncertainty now exists as to the allowance to be made for impact stresses. It is desirable to keep down the weight, and hence the cost of the structure, but at the same time safety is indispensable."

"In making the test the concrete was removed from the reinforcement over short lengths, and the gages were attached directly to the steel. After the test the holes were concreted over again."

"A gage of this type depends for its operation on the fact that stacks of carbon rings undergo a change in resistance with change in pressure. It is so arranged that a small change in the distance between the points of attachment to the structure causes a change in the pressures on two of these carbon stacks, the pressure on one being reduced while that on the other is increased. The change in distance is caused by a change in the load carried by the steel."

"This gage is connected by three electric wires to the indicating

or recording device, and these wires may be of any desired length. Changes of load are followed very rapidly, and those lasting only a fraction of a second can be recorded as well as changes of longer duration."

ARTIFICIAL SUGAR

ANOTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCT has been built up in the chemist's laboratory. Sugar, which investigators have been trying to synthesize, or produce from its elements by purely chemical combination, has now been made successfully in this way by Prof. E. C. C. Baly, of Liverpool University, England. T. W. Jones, who describes this achievement in *Discovery* (London), believes that it opens the way to extremely important developments.

At present, he says, the process is in the experimental stage, but the later discovery of simpler and cheaper methods may lead to the commercial production of this and other food-stuffs. It appears that—

"Entirely artificial means were used. There was no growing of plants, or fermenting of yeasts; it was done simply by allowing artificial ultra-violet light to play upon a stream of bubbles of carbonic acid gas ascending through distilled water—that is to say, by photo-chemical means only.

"Professor Baly, by using these means instead of the natural ones used by the plants, has been able to synthesize sugars in a similar way to that by which plants convert the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere into sugars and starches under the influence of sunlight. We say a similar way for the very good reason that the exact mechanism of the plants' chemical and physiological action is still unknown, and we have so far only been able to form theories that, tho they explain the facts very well, may nevertheless be quite at fault.

"Some time ago Professor Baly noticed that if ultra-violet light from quartz mercury vapor lamps (the same lamps that are used in cinematograph studios) were allowed to fall upon a stream of carbon dioxide bubbles (carbonic acid gas) rising through distilled water in a quartz test-tube, a certain amount of formaldehyde (the well-known disinfectant gas) was formed, and that this then polymerized (the molecules joined themselves together into clumps) to form sugars.

"The amount of sugars formed in this way was very small indeed, and their presence could only be detected by very delicate chemical tests. To increase this quantity to anything like useful proportions proved a difficult task, because the ultra-violet light given off by the lamps contained light of differing wave-lengths; some of these were the active rays that synthesized the formaldehyde, and so also the sugar, and others, those that destroyed it as soon as it was formed. To cut out the harmful rays by placing a screen in front of the lamp was impossible, as such a screen would at the same time eliminate the synthetic rays. After several months' work a suitable remedy was found, at once simple and effective. It was discovered that by gently stirring purified precipitated chalk in the distilled water while the ultra-violet light played upon it, most of the decomposition could be prevented. Patient research also revealed that by keeping the temperature of the water at 37 degrees C. (about the normal temperature of the blood) the synthesis proceeded most rapidly, while decomposition was least.

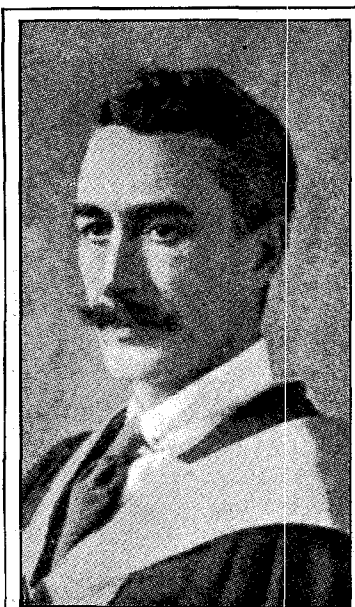
"Having thus discovered what may be termed the optimum conditions, the reactions were carried out on a larger scale than the test-tube one that had been used up to this stage. A rectangular glass tank, 15 inches square and 8 inches deep, was prepared. A circular hole 2¼ inches in diameter was made in each side and in these holes were fitted quartz tubes, of the same external diameter and 6 inches long, so that the tubes projected inside the tank. Having already found that carbonic acid gas gave formaldehyde with ultra-violet light, Professor Baly omitted this step and filled the tank with a solution of formaldehyde (40 per cent.) in pure distilled water. In the middle of the tank an electrically driven stirring device was fitted to stir the purified precipitated chalk,

which was next added, and stirred vigorously until all acidity of the formaldehyde had been neutralized. When this had been done and the chalk had settled somewhat, a quartz mercury vapor lamp was pushed into each of the tubes and its light allowed to play upon the solution.

"The photosynthesis is not a rapid process. The utmost yield—of 8 per cent. of sugars—is only obtained after fourteen days' continuous illumination. When this has been done the solution has to be concentrated by evaporation and then treated chemically with absolute alcohol, zinc sulfate, and chloroform, and finally more absolute alcohol. The final solution, however, is a thick concentrated sirup having a very sweet taste. It is quite transparent, with a color varying from yellow to pale brown.

"The sirup so made was analyzed by Prof. J. C. Irvine and G. V. Francis of St. Andrews University. They found considerable difficulty in their analysis as so many different sugars and resinous compounds were present. The total amount was 20 per cent. by weight of the dried sirup. A hexose, it may be explained, is a simple sugar containing six carbon atoms to the molecule; grape sugar or glucose is a hexose, as is also invert sugar. The remaining 80 per cent. consisted of resinous compounds, the majority of which were polyhydric phenols, or complex substances something like the phloroglucinol that is used in developers for plates and films.

"From this it may be gathered that the process is not in a position to provide the country with a cheap sugar. Nevertheless, it shows what can be done. A start, however humble, has been made, and an example of a humble and expensive start that to-day has produced a cheap and efficient product is that of insulin. Insulin in the course of the last two years has reached a price low enough to suit the poorest diabetic's pocket. Who knows how soon synthetic sugar may be a commercial proposition?"



HE HAS MADE SUGAR

Prof. E. C. C. Baly, who has succeeded in producing synthetic sugar in his chemical laboratory.

THE POISON IN WOOD ALCOHOL—The poisonous nature of wood alcohol is due, in part at least, to a deadly impurity previously thought to be present only in insignificant amounts, the American Society of Pharma-

cology was told recently by Dr. H. V. Atkinson, of the University of Texas. It has been frequently claimed that wood or methyl alcohol is a poison in itself, and that the presence of impurities, such as acetone, furfural and allyl alcohol, does not influence its poisonous properties, altho only the first two of these substances have been investigated. The third was assumed to be present in too small a quantity to be important. Dr. Atkinson produced evidence that this source of contamination, allyl alcohol, must be reckoned with. He said, as quoted in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Allyl alcohol is 150 times more toxic than methyl alcohol, and it was present to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent. in a sample obtained at a drug store and labeled 'chemical-pure methyl alcohol.' The symptoms of allyl alcohol poisoning are similar to those commonly ascribed to wood alcohol. Both of them are harmful to the eyes. Some cases of so-called wood-alcohol poisoning, due to the use of methyl alcohol in illicit liquors as a substitute for grain alcohol, are probably due, in part at least, to the presence of allyl alcohol as an impurity in sufficient quantities to be significant."

The discovery, according to *The Bulletin*, emphasizes the rôle of impurities in the manufacture of ethyl or grain alcohol. Fusel oil is invariably produced, and unless carefully separated from the potable portion by well-defined methods, it remains in the liquor as a dangerous contaminant. Amyl alcohol and other constituents of fusel oil are given the credit for much of the danger attendant upon alcoholism, and some experts hold that cases of true ethyl-alcohol intoxication are rare, as the impurities usually exert themselves before this occurs.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SHAKESPEARE AGAIN AS SPECTACLE

JUST WHEN WE THOUGHT Shakespeare had safely emancipated himself from "scenery" and was going to content himself with curtains or Bobby Jones "built up" scenes, lo! London turns swiftly about and revives the Irving-Tree days of elaborate realism. Gordon Craig might never

interest in connection with our own theories of production. He wrote just prior to the opening night:

"For the purposes of this revival, the play has been divided into two parts. The interval between them will be the only break in the continuity of the action, and only then will the curtain fall. In general the scenes will be linked together with music; in the forest scenes changes of light will carry us from glade to glade. And, by the way, we have had to use not only Mendelssohn's complete score for the play, but other music of his selected by Mr. Herman Finck from the following works: Capriccio, Op. 5; part song in A-minor; piano trio, Op. 49; the string quartet in E-flat; the solo 'On Wings of Song'; 'Songs Without Words'; the First Walpurgis-Night; the piano-forte sonata, Op. 6; string quartet in E-flat; and the Italian Symphony.

"I hope the public will like M. Fokine's ballets. He has approached the problem in a way which evokes my warmest admiration. He has attempted no terpsichorean tricks to the detriment of the play. For several days he watched my rehearsals and questioned me closely as to my designs for the full stage pictures and ensembles, and only when our ideas were in complete accord did he proceed definitely to fix his dance movements.

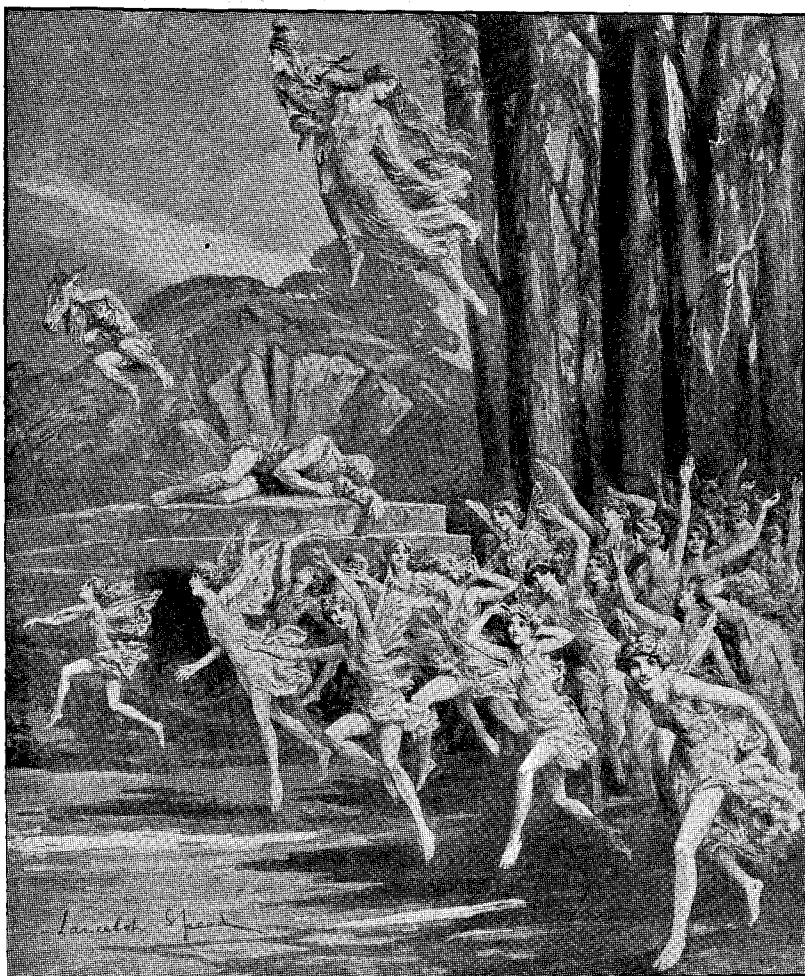
"In the matter of decoration we have, as reason bade us, since this is fairyland, discarded realism, but we have striven to keep our fantasy sane and to make 'The Dream' count for more than the decor. We have all tried to conceive the production in terms of fairy fun and jollity, while respecting the magic of Shakespeare's verse.

"The nearer we come to the day of production, the more am I convinced that we did well to choose this play. I go farther: I believe there is only one safe policy for the old Theater Royal—that is, vigorous and colorful production of the classics at regular intervals. I believe that this policy, consistently pursued, is sound commercially and financially. In these days of the supercinema you can no longer rely upon empty spectacle, and it is optimistic to describe as limited the supply of new shows which are both big and intelligent. There is no reason why the policy pursued by Irving and Tree in their respective periods should not be followed at the present time."

Mr. Dean was perhaps speaking mainly of the Christmas production which has formerly been some form of pantomime to which the

British still cling for their holiday fare. But he also has in mind the initiation of a permanent policy:

"The opportunities offered by the stage of Drury Lane are inexhaustible. Think of 'Henry the Fifth,' done in the coloring of English heraldry; 'Henry the Eighth,' a pageant of Elizabethan England; 'King Lear'; 'The Tempest' (with their so-called 'Drury Lane sensations' all complete). Consider 'Peer Gynt.' Here, in a carefully prepared version, you would have the finest autumn drama conceivable, with a famous musical score. What opportunities for artists like Fokine and Harris! The production of the great classics, staged attractively to suit the modern taste, would in no wise exclude good spectacular plays from the program. It would rather help them, since it would give time and encouragement to the authors to write such plays for a theater proud in the possession of a policy and a regular audience."



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A PETER PAN FLYING ACT IN SHAKESPEARE

Puck removes the Ass's head from Nick Bottom. Oberon and Titania fly off like the children led by Peter Pan. And the fairies leap and race across the scene. Lancelot Speed made the above drawing from the scene in the Drury Lane production of the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

have lived. Drury Lane Theater has become a wilderness where he may cry and cry in vain. "There is no reason why the policy pursued by Irving and Tree in their respective periods should not be followed at the present time," says Mr. Basil Dean in the *London Observer*. Mr. Dean is perhaps the foremost producer in London to-day, and came to New York last season to stage the spectacular "Hassan," which did not, however, repeat its London success. He is responsible for the Drury Lane presentation of "Midsummer Night's Dream," and his work is notably at variance with the intimate treatment of this play by Granville Barker in the New York of early war days. In *The Observer* Mr. Dean has given an analysis of his ideas and their realization upon the Drury Lane stage, which may be read with

A BRITISH VIEW OF "EMINENT" AMERICANS

"TAKING SOLITARY WALKS in crowded streets!" This was once put down as a "recreation" by an "eminent" Britisher whose biography could be perused in "Who's Who" (London). The real kick in this volume is to be found in the personal confessions that are adduced as the "recreations" of otherwise colorlessly represented individuals. The American book that bears the same title and does service for our "eminent" citizens lacks this feature to the regret of an English reviewer, J. D. Coleman, who suggests that perhaps Americans are too busy to have any recreations. But the same writer finds that the editor and publisher of "Who's Who in America" have "established an admirable machine for their biennial compilation, tho we do not forget that they had the frame-work of the earlier English 'Who's Who' to use as a standard." Mr. Coleman, writing in the London *Outlook*, fears that "the degree of eminence that seems to entitle to entry in the American book" is lower than in the English. So when we see their comparative bulk to be about equal, we may still think modestly of our attainments. Mr. Coleman makes a useful summary of our contemporary being, and begins by suggesting that a large number of persons must be "arbitrarily admitted" into the book.

"These include the legion of higher officials in the separate States; numerous ecclesiastics, for America is a paradise for sects; and because of the hundreds of universities and colleges scattered throughout the land, innumerable professors, often of hardly more than local importance. Business men, engineers, and captains of industry, trade and commerce, are much more common than in our 'Who's Who'; that peculiarly American product, 'uplift,' is represented largely by social welfare workers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and humanitarians and other millennium promoters. While the names are still predominantly of Anglo-Saxon origin, we find present representatives of practically every nation in the world, a natural reflection of the composite nature of the American population."

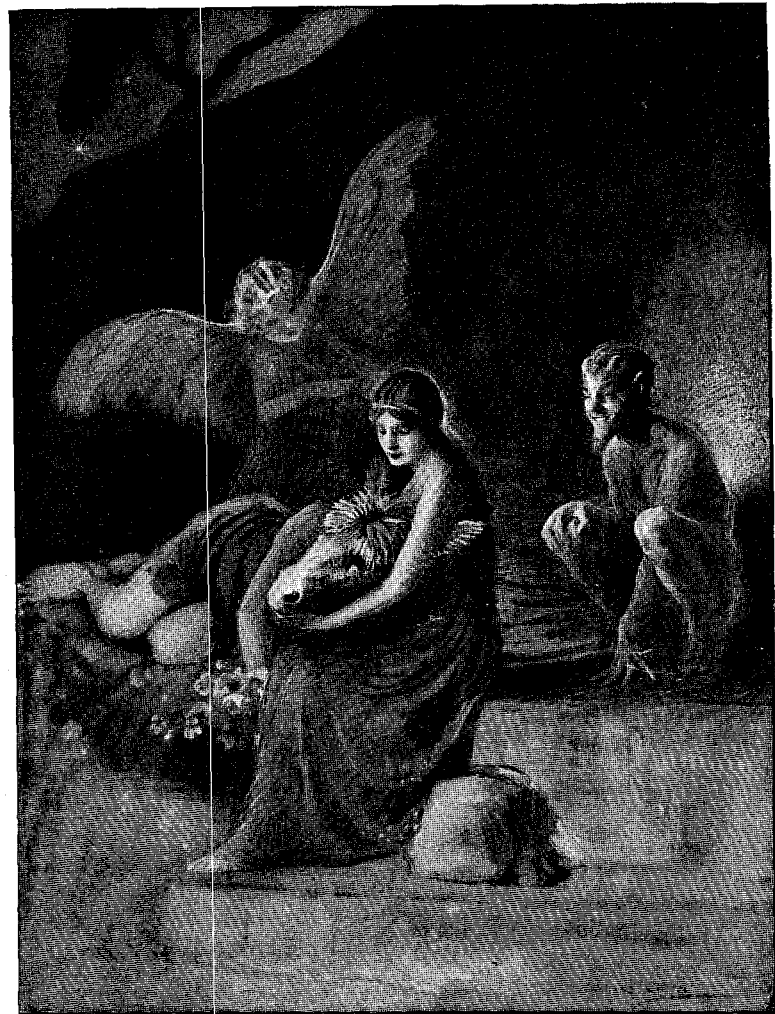
The preliminary statistical tables based on the 25,357 persons recorded in the book offer, he thinks, "a real scientific and sociological value."

"The birth and residence statistics of 'eminent' Americans show, for example, that among the foreign-born in the United States, Canada leads with 542, England comes next with 458, then Germany with 316, Ireland with 135, and Scotland with 129, while France trails behind with 76; but there are 74 Americans who give France as their home address, while only 53 give England, 10 Germany, and Scotland and Ireland have only one lone American each. The gradual drift toward large centers of population is also clearly shown by these tables. New York State is given as birthplace by 3,491, but 5,441 give it as their home address; Illinois (with Chicago in it) was the birthplace of 1,467, but is the home of 1,681. The New England group of States is losing steadily; Maine is the birthplace of 520, but the residence of only 193; Vermont the birthplace of 319, the residence of 118. The growth of the West is also clearly shown by these tables, the average date of birth being about 1870; we find Montana with 18 native-born to 85 resident; Idaho with 8 to 61, Colorado with 61 to 291.

"Quite as interesting are the educational statistics, based on the 1922-1923 issue of the book. They show that in round numbers 77 out of every 100 persons who gave educational data attended college, and 64 out of every 100 were college graduates. Prof. Stephen S. Visser's study of the occupations and environment of the fathers of American notables furnishes much material of interest to the student of heredity. The old superstition that farms are the best place to be born on, if the child is to gain future eminence, is shown a complete fallacy:

"In proportion to population, the cities contributed nearly six times as many notables as did the farms, whereas villages contributed nearly nine times as many, and suburbs nearly eleven times as many as the farms . . . altho farmers fathered 23.4 per cent., that per cent. is about one-fourth less than their share in proportion to population."

"A study of the occupations of the fathers of notables reveals, according to Professor Visser:



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WHERE PUCK GROWS A BEARD

There is more sophistication in this new *Puck* of the Drury Lane "Midsummer Night's Dream" to justify his remark about *Titania's* infatuation for *Bottom*, "My mistress with a monster is in love." Charles Buchel is the artist here.

"That 8,546, or 35.2 per cent., were business men; 8,327, or 34.3 per cent., were professional men; 5,681, or 23.4 per cent., were farmers; 1,530, or 6.3 per cent., were skilled or semi-skilled laborers; but that only 121, or 0.4 per cent., were unskilled laborers. There were also 73 reported as men of leisure."

"Put in other words:

"Altho only one unskilled laborer in about 37,500 (about the year 1870) fathered a son or daughter sufficiently noteworthy to place in 'Who's Who,' one skilled laborer in 1,250 had that distinction, one farmer in 550, one business man in 62, and one professional man in 27."

This the analyst regards as a real score for the business and professional man, "for at the 1870 census, the one nearest the birth of most of the notables, only about 5 per cent. of America's men were business men, and about 2.2 per cent. were professional men." There are a few other observations:

"The study does not enable one to form any definite conclusions as to whether environment or heredity is the more important factor, but it does show clearly that a large share of the American notables of to-day have come from certain relatively minor elements, as to numbers, of the population. A similar analysis of the entries in the English 'Who's Who,' as representing an older civilization, would be extremely interesting, and we hope that one day it will be made."

SLANG IN EVOLUTION

SLANG GOES IN CYCLES; it evolves into a many-branched tree, and it shifts its social map. But it doesn't much enlarge its range of meanings, which seems to say that it is poor in ideas. A slang-mistress appears to have been



MISS LEWIS HERSELF

Who is a past mistress on the history of slang as well as the acting of slang parts.

found in Miss Ada Lewis, the well-known character actress who in the old days played Harrigan's "tough girl" after the manner she had observed in a girl of the San Francisco streets. Since then she has done such human types as the "dope kid," "Bowery tough," "the matinée girl," "the dashing widow," "to-day's mother," and a score of others. "She has never done a character without studying it out first in real life," says an interviewer in the *Washington Post*. "What Ada Lewis doesn't know about what people say and do and why they do it probably isn't to be known outside of a college course in psychology." The categories we started out by mentioning are hers, and we seem to be at the apogee of one of the cycles she mentions. Then as to the evolutionary change we are told that "where grandfather had one neat, succinct and frisky way of expressing hearty indorsement, the younger generation has at least sixty-two, each a little bit more of a dark mystery to the uninitiate than the one that went before." Finally we find that the slang map has changed. Formerly it spread among the lower or uneducated classes. "Now one blushes, or does not blush, to admit slang is chiefly in circulation among college boys, high-school youngsters, society debs, boys and girls of similar ilk, and mothers and fathers who do not want to be left too far behind." According to Miss Lewis, "all ages have had their slang words and all slang virtually centers around the same phases or situations of life." To prove it:

"Turn to almost any decade and you'll find some picturesque slang name for, well, let's call it 'sweetheart.' The New York tough called his girl 'me steady,' 'me rag.' The dandy of the better classes said, 'my flame.' Well to-day there's not so much difference after all. What do we have? 'My sweetie,' 'my jane,' and oh, yes, I must admit 'my dumbdora.' Versatility, you see. What did I say? I can think of a lot of others!

"Then take the thought or emotion of hearty indorsement or unqualified approval. Every age, it seems, has had some kind of a slang expression for that. Way back, in indorsing a young lady—and that is usually what is indorsed with the aid of something not in the dictionary—the expression was 'she's there.' Chimmie Fadden, in Bowery usage, would have put it, 'she's the best ever,' and that would have been superlative praise. Since then we've had 'she's all to the mustard,' 'she's the real goods,' 'she's the real cheese,' 'she's a peach,' 'a pippin,' and so on. But lately what have we had? An avalanche from the zoo!

"I refer to the era of the 'mosquito's eyebrows,' the 'bee's knees,' the 'monkey's instep,' the 'caterpillar's kimono,' and all the rest of that school of expression which leads us up and down from what I believe originally started as the 'cat's pajamas.' Versatility again! Sixty-two different ways of saying the same thing. Versatility but not especially originality on the part of the younger generation.

"We've always had some picturesque term in use which applies

to a man. Take 'lady killer,' 'matinée idol,' 'sheik.' We hear almost nothing of the matinée idol any more and yet, at one time that descriptive was part of the vocabulary of every young girl. The 'sheik' has taken his place. It means virtually the same thing. Only the 'sheik' is the hero that came out of the movies, while the matinée idol was an institution of the stage.

"The terms 'dude,' 'dandy,' 'Beau Brummell,' 'Johnny,' 'cake-eater,' 'lounge lizard,' 'collegiate,' are, of course, not interchangeable, but they are all somewhat of the same ilk and prove that at all times we have designated the foibles and characteristics of young men with special titles."

"Pep," "ginger," and "spicy" mark one evolution. "Ritzy," "putting on the dog," "putting on airs," another. No word, according to this authority, has ever gained the popularity of "skidoo," or its close cousin, "twenty-three." As slang goes farther and farther back, Miss Lewis asks you to notice that "it savors more of the streets and less of the college campus and the afternoon tea dance." She recalls:

"At the time I was devoting considerable time to acquiring the Bowery dialect, the place where you found the real slang was on the Bowery, or in the equivalent of the Bowery in other cities. But even in these classes they did not dream of using the amount of slang that is in vogue to-day.

"In the tough-girl part two of my lines were 'me money's as good as Jay Gould's' and 'me brudder hocked me shoes,' and that was considered out-and-out slang. At that time slang of a sort was used in the set that went about a good bit, but never among the young people who were at school. But slang more or less reflects the spirit of the times, and I suppose it's rather natural in this day, when young folks are allowed so many more liberties, that they should be allowed this liberty too—to express their exuberance by inventing a language of their own.

"Then, too, I believe another reason why slang is so much more prevalent to-day is because classes mingle so much more. There are no hard-and-fast lines between classes any more. We are learning to speak each other's language. And when one set takes up certain slang expressions, the other set is soon apt to be trading it around.

"The history of slang has it that its origin can not be traced. Some say it originated within French peddler groups. Others say it is much older. The word jag, which originally meant to carry an umbrella and then a load of any kind, is known to go back to the fifteenth century. Bedlam was the name of an English insane asylum just as Sing Sing is the name of an American prison. The noise and chatter of the inmates became so obnoxious that any riotous demonstration came to be known as a perfect bedlam.

"Discussing these early beginnings of the language of slang, this star, who has become known as an expert on all character conversation, said she believed certain sorts of slang had a good excuse for being. This justification depends on what it means to convey. Some slang words connote real wit on the part of those who first coin them, but some, alas! only succeed in being senseless and somehow a bit vulgar.

"Some of our slang, in fact, Miss Lewis points out, comes up from the underworld."



THE FIRST "TOUGH GIRL"

Ada Lewis created this type in "Reilly and the Four Hundred" in old Harrigan and Hart days.

Grandma	Mother	Daughter
Charmer	Vamp	Red-hot mama
Hot air	Spoofing	Apple sauce
Wall flower	Dead one	Flat tire
Heart breaker	Lady killer	Sheik
The laugh	Merry ha-ha	Raspberries
Dude	Sport	Cake-eater
Four-flusher	Sponge	Lounge lizard
Sparking	Spooning	Petting
Cutie	Chicken	Flapper
Good for you!	Bully!	Attaboy!
Quit yer kiddin'	Lay off	Be yourself
Up stage	Putting on the dog	Ritz
Ah, there!	O you kiddo!	Hot dog!
The goods	The cheese	Cat's meow
Guy	Poor simp	Poor fish
Beat it	Skidoo	Ankle along
Poor sport	Tight-wad	Cheap skate

"JARGON OF THE JUVENILES"

Arranged by writer of preceding page to show evolution of certain slang words through three generations.

A DE TOCQUEVILLE OF TO-DAY

EUROPEANS HAVE GROWN TIRED of the question of American participation in the League of Nations, says Ernest Dimnet, the brilliant French cleric and publicist. They have made up their mind "that American participation is the same Chinese puzzle that the Dreyfus affair used to be. But to Americans the defunct issue is as alive as the Dreyfus affair used to be." In fact, Abbé Dimnet sees this "defunct issue as alive as the Dreyfus affair remained to the last in French families, where it estranged brothers and brought about divorces." He rehearses to the readers of the London *Saturday Review* all the arguments he has heard here in favor of delay or substitution and he ends with the assertion that he found in America "an immense desire to help and an immense sincerity which nobody has a right to ignore." This is the high light in a picture of American civilization as it obtruded on the vision of a highly civilized Frenchman:

"Every time you return to this country you are surprized at the giant steps taken by the wealth of its cities, its institutions, and its private citizens alike. Park Avenue, now much more than Fifth Avenue, the imperial thoroughfare of New York, has been completed within the last eighteen months by five or six magnificent buildings, and its somewhat monotonous splendor seems to be an emblem of America. Washington, shaking herself free of her cold elegance, sends in every direction her dashing new streets or perfect rows of cottages. In spite of habit it is impossible not to observe, waiting by the roadside for their masters, the automobiles of all degrees which will take to their good homes in streets not long ago fashionable the plasterer who makes twenty-two dollars a day, the bricklayer who makes sixteen, or even the negro laborer who begins to sniff at his dollar and a half per hour. No poor are visible, altho I am told the professional tramp still exists. I visited, some time ago, a cancer hospital, founded, developed, and still to-day conducted by a nun, the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne: it was hard to believe that these cheerful, well-furnished wards were not part of an expensive private sanatorium.

"The possession of wealth, whatever my friend Hilaire Belloc thinks to the contrary, can be an end in itself in America as elsewhere, and gives, especially to those who are new to it, immense pleasure; but political power seems to have no charm for the American. In most cases he does not seem to realize that his country has become the cynosure of the world's attention. To say that he takes this for granted would only be a poor joke. The fact is that he has not become aware of it, or else, even in the upper classes, hardly cares for it. Probably he is yet too much of an individualist to value what he has not himself acquired. A novel trait is that this is true of the home politics as well. I had expected to find the Republicans flushed with the sense of their victory, but it is not so. Even professional politicians ap-

pear indifferent, and will mention the accuracy of the poll taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST oftener than the election itself and the unprecedented landslide which has left them complete masters of the field. Sometimes they seem positively to regret that a man of Mr. Davis's ability should have been crushed as he was. Even in a house where Republican success is the only thing that counts, and where it almost means a dynastic progress, I have not been able to discover any enthusiasm. Conversations with people who are uniquely situated, and used to open up for one the most interesting vistas, reveal not a thing one cares to remember. The Republicans are sure of their position for four years; their principles, as well as the character of their two principal leaders, preclude the possibility of any surprise in their action: so there is nothing dramatic in the near future, nothing recalling in the least the contest between the Senate and President Wilson. Even the editors of country newspapers realize this, as well as the hostesses of the New York or Washington drawing-rooms, where politics only recently ran so high; more than once I have heard as an inward comment in my mind the distant echo of Lamartine's verdict on French politics toward 1860, when the Second Empire felt secure and industrial prosperity seemed like a dream: "la France s'ennuie." If America could ever be bored, she would be bored now. . . .

"Taxes and how to avoid—not shirk—them, and how much was paid by So-and-so last quarter still make good conversation; so does the scarcity of labor, made worse by rarefied immigration, and the dead surety that, before a year is over, the unions will demand a five-day week with six days' pay, and that it will have to be granted. In a few men's clubs where writers of editorials meeting with traveled presidents of Chambers of Commerce give the tone, the great, the real, the awful issue, viz., what Japan is likely to do—Will it be in fifteen years? will it be in twenty? will it be in ten?—to keep up her prestige in Asia is discussed *sotto voce*, even when twenty years or ten years seem to be an age hence to people whose strongest instinct is to live in the present. Japan, with her patience, her politeness, and her inscrutability, is the great note of interrogation, but only a very few men and women appear to know it, and the observer is positively astounded to discover that, after five years, in a country which regards last year as Madame de Sévigné regarded 'le temps d'Henri II,' the issue still the most frequently reverted to is the League of Nations. Republicans are even more interested in this than Democrats, and put you in mind of Raskolnikoff in 'Crime and Punishment.'"

THE COVER—The cover this week is notable for several things. First it is a view of Parliament Square in London, with the Palace of Westminster in the background and the distinguished statue of Abraham Lincoln by the American, Augustus St. Gaudens, in the foreground. The picture itself is a reproduction of the work of the well-known Japanese artist, Mr. Yoshio Markino. The story of the two Lincoln statues that are found in England is interesting. This one occupies the site originally intended for the Lincoln of George Grey Barnard. Mr. Barnard's statue was finally erected in Manchester and the St. Gaudens statue, as less realistic, came to take its place in this aristocratic quarter. Mr. Markino was born on Christmas Day in 1874, and began the study of the Confucian philosophy, so he tells us, at the age of five. If this is not sufficient indication of precocity we are informed that he acquired competent knowledge of all the Oriental classics so that he was qualified as a school-teacher at the age of eleven. His father's loss of fortune caused his emigration to San Francisco in 1895, where he began the study of art, which was continued in London in 1897. Mr. Markino's fame has largely been associated with what are called "color" books, that is, books describing famous cities with colored illustrations by him. His first, on "The Color of London," appeared in 1907, "The Color of Paris" in 1908, "The Color of Rome," 1909. Under the title "A Japanese Artist in London," 1910, he wrote his own experiences of London, and his following book, "When I Was a Child," was translated into several European languages. Other books of a personal nature followed. He came to America a little over a year ago and now resides in New York, engaged in the preparation of the book which will follow the lines of his previous works and exhibit the color of that city.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE UNFROCKING OF BISHOP BROWN

NOT SO LONG AGO heretics were burned at the stake, boiled in oil, or hanged, drawn and quartered; but Bishop William Montgomery Brown, retired Bishop of Arkansas, is only unfrocked. He can live to reform, or, as he announces it to be his intention—keep on fighting to destroy “supernaturalistic superstition” in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he was once a devout and strait-laced believer. Bishop Brown was convicted by a trial board of the House of Bishops on May 31, and that conviction is now upheld by an ecclesiastical court of review, sitting in Cleveland. The sentence can not be put into effect, we are told, until approved by a two-thirds vote of the House of Bishops, which meets in New Orleans in September, and to this body Joseph W. Sharts, attorney for the seventy-year-old bishop, will carry an ultimate appeal. As told in these pages on June 21, Bishop Brown was convicted on charges growing out of his book, “Communism and Christianity,” on the title-page of which appears this slogan: “Banish the Gods from the skies and capitalists from the earth and make the world safe for industrial communism.” He rejects the principal doctrines of the Christian faith, and says that the story of Christ is a version of the sun myth, and characterizes the sacrament of Holy Communion as a survival of cannibalism. Offered the opportunity, Bishop Brown retracted nothing of his “heretical” statements, and maintains the right of the individual to interpret the creed as he sees it. Here, in part, is his confession of faith, delivered before Presiding Bishop William A. Leonard of Cleveland pronounced sentence, as we read it in press reports:

“I believe in God.
 “Not, to be sure, in a God with arms and legs and with that human attribute which we call personality, but in the all-in-all, in whom we live and move and have our being, and to whose laws we must all conform if we are to attain the most abundant life.
 “Maker of heavens and earth.
 “Not, to be sure, a manufacturer or a sculptor, as the minds which first codified this creed conceived their anthropomorphic God to be. Because of the revelations of science, which were denied to them, my heaven and my earth are infinitely more complex than theirs.
 “And I believe in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord.

“Once again, not literally. In matters of history I must be guided by the researches of historians, who were necessarily ruthless in their criticisms of ecclesiastical lore. Nevertheless, regardless of what conclusions historians shall reach, I accept and reverence the symbol of the Son of God—the human manifestation of all that is true and beautiful and good.

“Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary.

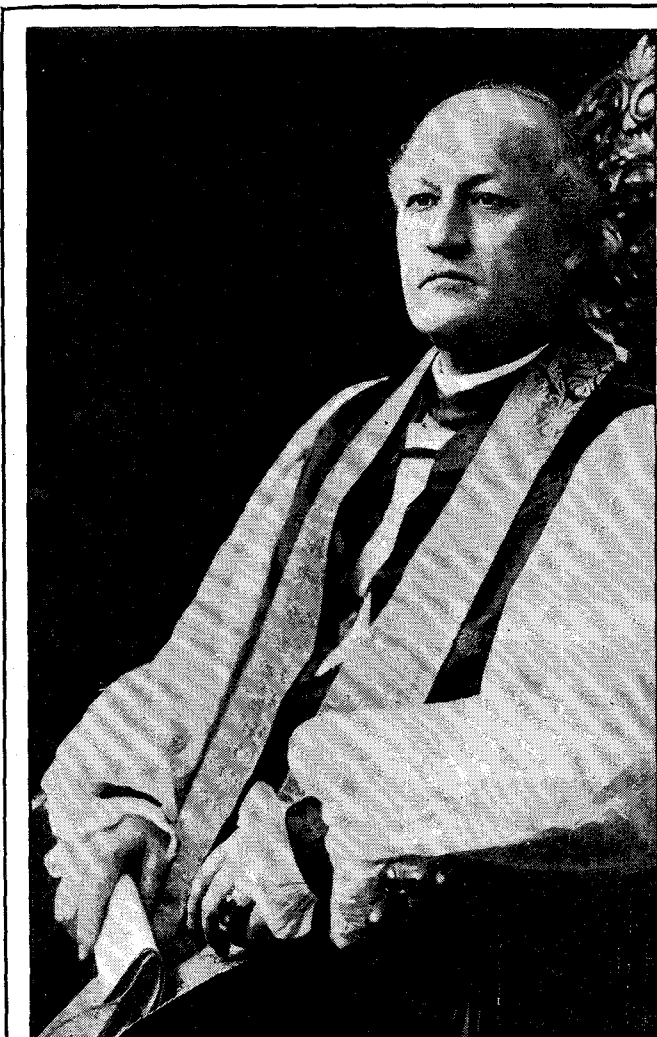
“Not literally, of course. Modern biology has made the literal acceptance of this belief impossible for any of us. But in stripping us of this literal interpretation it has released the symbol for greater usefulness. I believe in Jesus, not less than do the literalists, whether modernists or fundamentalists, but more. I am including in that most holy of all names, Jesus, all the victims of injustice, all the toilers whose unpaid labor has given leisure and luxury to a few, and all those millions who have been sent to war to bleed and die.

“Let us not excuse ourselves. We, as a Church, did help to send them to their myriad crucifixions. We blest the war. We directed them to a tribal divinity, instead of to a universal God. I want that fact to burn into your consciousness, if the idea of condemning me for my unbelief crosses your minds. As between Christ and Caesar, the Church chose the State.”

One can not read this “confession” without feeling that here is a man whose piety has not diminished because he has found it “biologically necessary to revise it, who has suffered no disillusionment, but is as strong as ever in his trust in the goodness of God,” says the Omaha *World-Herald*. Electing him to fellowship with Joan of Arc, Jan Huss,

Wycliffe, Martin Luther, and the Pilgrim Fathers, the Omaha paper says the Bishop can not refrain from recalling that the Church which will have none of him was itself conceived in heresy, and speaks—reverently—of Jesus as “the arch heretic of his time, suffering on the cross for the folly of his heterodoxy.” It is the guess of the Schenectady *Union-Star* that if Bishop Brown conducted himself in the way that justified his elevation to a bishopric, “he has been a pretty good churchman and Christian these forty years.” Furthermore, this paper believes that “the Bishop’s character is not greatly hurt, nor his good name damaged, nor his reputation among those who know him lowered, nor his chances of entering the pearly gates ruined.”

On the other hand, tho one might go part of the way with him, comments the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, few could hold with him that



Keystone photograph

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY HERETIC

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, who is unfrocked by judgment of his peers, because he rejects as “supernaturalistic superstition” the essentials of the creed he once vowed to uphold.

a trinity of matter, force and motion is the rational conception of Deity. For "to see nothing beyond the Belt of Orion, nothing in the colorful beauty of the rose or the sunset, nothing in the experience of motherhood, nothing in the orderly march of the planets and the recurrent changes of the seasons but a cold, rigid mechanism is spiritual blindness." If any representative of modernism pinned himself down to the Bishop's basis of unbelief, remarks the Baltimore *Evening Times*, "he would not be permitted to serve in any pulpit." There is comprehensiveness and charity in the Episcopal communion, we are told: "The pendulum sways in that great church from Rome to Geneva, and the disturbed and inquiring soul which can not find an abiding place between these extremes of religious manifestation must necessarily go altogether outside the pale of Christianity for sustenance." Bishop Brown is not a martyr to bigoted persecution, asserts the Philadelphia *North American*. "He has been the aggressor. His right to reject the essentials of the creed he once vowed to uphold has never been questioned. He forced the issue by refusing to relinquish an office whose obligation he repudiates, and by using it to make a mockery of all the church's teachings." The Wichita *Sunday Beacon* thinks that no good purpose can be served either for the "heretic" himself or the Church by permitting him to remain within the organization "to tear down every essential belief for which the organization stands." No lodge, civic club, or society, says *The Beacon*, would permit a man to remain an official if he stands for principles directly antagonistic to the principles of the body. In his reluctance to leave the precious thing of his youth and maturity, now that he is old, *The Beacon* believes that:

"There is something more potent than intellect that holds him, against his will. Within him is a Jekyll-and-Hyde contest, apparently. Perhaps, like young Gobbo, he would run and he would stay. The fiend bids him run and his conscience bids him stay.

"Reaching out beyond the power of a warped and stubborn intellectual process there are the frayed but still omnipotent bands of a faith that refuses to die. Perhaps it originated in a mother's teaching or in the conviction of a vigorous and saner young manhood. The Word may sound a faint call in the background of memory, but it can never be wholly lost."

THE AMAZING GROWTH OF MISSIONS

A REMARKABLE STORY of progress in the conversion of non-Christians in foreign countries is just now revealed in the publication of the World Missionary Atlas by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, of New York City. Usually figures are dry and uninteresting to the average reader, but the ledger side of this story uncovers to the mind's eye the heroic effort of those who occupy the lonely outposts of civilization in the far corners of the world and of the apparently untiring generosity of the organized forces back of them. The United States, for instance, gave forty-five times as much to missions in 1923 as in 1859. The volume, edited by Charles H. Fahs, of the Missionary Research Library, and Professor Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University, shows that about 700 organizations, with headquarters in North America, Great Britain, continental Europe, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, are conducting the Protestant foreign missionary enterprise, tho of this number only 380 actually send out missionaries. The total income of the 700 organizations devoted to foreign missions, as reported in 1923, was \$69,555,148. Of the total income stated, \$45,272,793 was received by societies having headquarters in the United States, \$3,357,739 by Canadian societies, and \$13,342,499 by British societies. Continental societies had an income of \$3,631,305, the great part of this coming from Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, which were neutral in the World War. Germany's gifts, which amounted to \$2,118,935 in the year preceding the beginning of the war, dwindled in 1923 to

\$29,740, to such a point had the general collapse affected the Protestant Church in Germany. Yet, we are told, this sum probably represents truly heroic giving. As *The Christian Century* carries on the summary,

"A scale of giving to missions geared to a rate of approximately \$70,000,000 a year, represents an extraordinary development since 1859, when the Rev. J. Logan Aikman, editor of the 'Cyclopedia of Christian Missions,' published in London in 1860, gathered statistics on missionary income. He was able to report a total income of Protestant societies of \$4,104,296, of which \$2,867,245 was given in Great Britain, \$234,206 on the continent, and \$1,002,845 in the United States.

"By the end of the nineteenth century, according to the 'Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions,' prepared by the Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis, the income for Protestant foreign missions had risen to \$19,598,823, of which Great Britain and Ireland gave \$9,459,562; the continent gave \$2,441,013; the United States, \$5,916,781; and Canada \$545,998. The increase from \$19,598,823 to nearly \$70,000,000 represents the increase in annual income of foreign missionary societies during the first quarter of this century.

"In 1900 the United States gave 32 per cent. of the total amount, and Canada 2¾ per cent. Now the United States is giving 65 per cent., and Canada 5 per cent. of the total.

"The societies report 29,188 missionaries—11,444 men; 17,744 wives and unmarried women. The total number in each of the major areas, with the number in the same area at the beginning of the century in parentheses is: Asia, 16,524 (8,839); Africa, 6,289 (3,335); Latin America and West Indies 3,249 (1,438); Australasia, Netherlands Indies and Pacific Islands, 1,810 (762).

"The number of nationals, men and women, of the salaried staff of missions and indigenous churches of the Protestant order in these same areas, with the number at the beginning of the century in parentheses, follow: Asia, 88,635 (38,819); Africa, 43,181 (22,279); Latin America and the West Indies, 6,094 (6,000); Australasia, Netherlands Indies and Pacific Islands, 12,559 (5,117)."

The quarter-century has seen a marked development in the strength of the growing Protestant Christian constituency in the field. Here are the figures:

"In number of communicants, Asia has increased from 622,460 to 1,533,057; Africa has increased from 342,857 to 1,015,683 (Europeans permanently resident in various parts of Africa not counted here); aboriginal or indigenous populations in Australasia, Netherlands Indies and the Pacific Islands, from 117,092 to 647,728; Latin America and the West Indies, from 132,388 to 368,228. In North America, north of Mexico, the number of communicants among American Indians, Eskimos and Asiatic immigrants has increased from 20,506 to 48,711. The great increases in Asia have been in China from 112,808 to 402,539; India, 376,617 to 811,505; Japan, 42,835 to 134,547; while Korea showed extraordinary growth, 8,288 to 277,377.

"In the Philippines, taken over by the United States in 1898, there were only 266 Protestant communicants reported at the beginning of the century; there are now 64,184 reported. In the Netherlands Indies, a region little known by Americans, there has been a very marked movement toward Christianity in certain islands, and the communicants reported in 1900 as numbering only 36,187 are now reported as 475,848.

"A total of communicants, baptized non-communicants and others under Christian instruction numbering 8,342,378 is reported for the 116 areas for which missionary statistics are given. Under the comparable categories for a quarter-century ago, the number was 3,613,391.

Sunday schools number 50,277, as now reported, those having 2,535,726 teachers and pupils; while the field gifts for church work are given as amounting to \$7,469,198, more than doubling the sum reported in 1911.

"The war resulted in the retirement of missionaries from 219 residence stations which now either are not occupied at all or are in the hands of Christian nationals. Of the stations located, 126 were in Africa; 58 in India; 21 in Western Asia; 11 in Netherlands Indies, and the remainder were in scattered areas. For the most part the stations had been occupied by continental missionaries. Missionaries are now in residence at 4,598 stations. No stations of American Protestant church workers on the continent of Europe (other than in Turkey-in-Europe) are included, nor are stations for work among European immigrants in the United States and Canada counted."

CHRISTIANIZING THE JEWS

JEWISH SENTIMENT TOWARD CHRISTIANITY is said to be changing very rapidly in this country. An illustration in point is furnished in the report, which we cull from *The Presbyterian of the South*, that a Jewish synagog in Duluth, which had been without a pastor for some time, has been inviting and hearing Christian pastors at its Friday evening services. This leads the Presbyterian journal to hope that "the ancient people of God" may be led eventually to accept Christ as their promised and long-expected Messiah. Even now, it is estimated by the Rev. Jacob Gartenhaus, of the Southern Baptist Board, there are about 20,000 Christian Jews in America. But it is questioned whether Christianity can ever supplant Judaism, or even has the right to attempt the task, and *The Christian Work* (Undenominational) throws open its columns to the discussion. Dr. John Stuart Conning, who takes the affirmative, brings evidence that Judaism is gradually giving ground to the religion which sprang from it, while Rabbi Clifton Harby Levy, on the other hand, asserts that Christianity has no right to proselytize Jews, and maintains that Judaism still has an important contribution for the service of humanity.

Its missionary spirit is of the very nature of Christianity, and it can do no other than to attempt the conversion of the world, even of the Jew, asserts Dr. Conning, who is superintendent of the Jewish evangelization work of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions. On the other hand, he says,

"The simple truth is that Judaism has been sterile through many generations and has remained the religion of a single race. It has not concerned itself with the spiritual welfare of non-Jews. It can point to no Ugandas, or Koreas, or Tahitis that have come under the influence of its Torah or have been transformed by its exaltation of Moses. It can show no succession of brave souls who leave home and friends, not for gain or personal advantage, but that they may give themselves in self-denying service for the betterment of neglected communities and alien races. The Old Testament predicts a universal religion, Christianity realizes it.

"When we speak, however, of the loyalty of Jews to Judaism, we are reminded by Jewish leaders themselves that the number of observant Jews in America has for some years been steadily decreasing. According to their own estimates less than 10 per cent. of the Jewish children of New York are receiving religious instruction, and less than 20 per cent. of the adults are in attendance at synagogues. In January, 1922, Rabbi Joel Blau, of Temple Peni-El, in an article in *The Atlantic Monthly*, said among other things:

"Great as is the tragedy of the Jew, greater still is the tragedy of Judaism. What greater tragedy than the life of a people that has lost its God? . . . So far as synagogues are concerned, they seem beyond resurrection. There is little left. Talmudical Judaism has broken down—it seems irrevocably. The old ceremonial law is honored more in the breach than in the observance . . . What, then, is left? A lifeless formalism that no one takes seriously; here and there a pathetic bit of folk-lore in connection with death—or marriage customs; a little ostentatious charity; all of this scarcely relieved by the annual visit to the synagog on the Day of Atonement. It is as if the spirit had fled from the husk. The old words fail to move, the old ideals fail to thrill. And there is no Sinai from whose thundering top the God of Fathers may speak to his backsliding children."

"Over against these stirring words of an earnest, whole-souled Jewish leader, we might well set the testimony of Jews all down the years, who, from many strange quests for satisfaction, have turned to Christ. Christianity gives an answer to the voices calling out of the depth of Jewish religious consciousness, as deep calls unto deep. As one cultured Jew said to me recently: 'This is what I have been seeking all my life.'"

Tens of thousands of Jews are reading the Christian part of the Jewish Bible, says Dr. Conning. One educated Jew informed him that from a reading of the New Testament he had come to believe in Jesus as "the glory of His people Israel." Moreover, this Jew said he knew more than a hundred Jews who believe as he does. So goes other testimony.

On the other hand, Rabbi Levy writes that while the Jew

asserts that there is much in the life and teachings of Jesus to admire, he does not need to accept him as divine, any more than he accepts Moses or Isaiah. The Jew "holds that he has the right to take any teachings of Jesus that he wants to supplement his own moral ideal, and use them because Jesus was a Jew and spoke to and for the Jews." But the Jew can not accept Jesus as the Messiah, since, for example, he did not bring the era of peace and justice to the world. And to Rabbi Levy there must be something significant of a divine purpose in the history of the Jew. He asks:

"Will the Jew not be excused if he cherish this belief? There are some fifteen million Jews in the world to-day, more, probably, than at any other time in the world's history. What are they doing here? It is true that many of the Jews are just like many of their fellow-Christians, intent upon material matters, giving little thought to anything else than 'making money.' But there is still the 'saving remnant' of the prophet Isaiah, among Jews and Christians, who devote their lives to far higher and more inspiring endeavor. . . .

"The Jew refuses to be proselytized because he has the right to be himself, because he thinks that his philosophy of life and his ethical ideals are needed in the religious world. He has a real contribution to make in his life if truly lived according to these ideals, and in the further expansion of these ideals in the light of advancing thought.

"If the Christian, animated by the traditional trend of his faith, still yearns for converts, he has many nominal Christians to bring to his way of thinking, and millions of savages whose religion is still in the barbaric stage of development.

"But the Jew feels safe in saying that he will not be counted among the heathen. His faith can serve humanity quite as efficiently, quite as loftily as can the Christian's. He refuses to become a Christian, not out of stubbornness, or stiff-neckedness, as some would believe, but because he does not require that faith as the inspiration of his existence. He already has all that Christianity could give him, and he can not accept a religion in which any human being is set up as divine, even though while on earth he was a Jew.

"But this denial of Christianity as being acceptable to him does not deny the right to Christians to follow their faith, and develop it to its highest possibilities. Nay, the Jew is willing to help in this development, and to work and live with his fellow-man of whatever creed, in peace and good-will. If we can once for all set aside the desire to convert one another, we shall find a new spirit of cooperation, a finer spirit of fellowship than the earth has yet known. We may usher in the Era of the Great Understanding between all religions."

THE OLD-FASHIONED SATURDAY NIGHT—Get a good running start for Sunday by observing Saturday night as we observed it when churchgoing was a habit. The *Dayton News* contrasts the old-fashioned Saturday night with the present substitute—the week-end—and its vivid and effective plea is worth passing on to a generation that is, perhaps unconsciously, forsaking the church for the tee:

"Every Saturday night in a very true sense offers a time for a checking-up process in the lives of individuals or collectively of families. There was a time in the history of this people when a solemn hush came over the family as the twilight hours fell upon the city and countryside. Shoes were blackened, cooking was finished, the family altar was set up, and whole families waited in a true religious manner for the dawn of the Sabbath day. But Time is a relentless sort of machine. It crushes ambitions, annihilates traditions, destroys our fondest dreams. To-day much of the solemnity which in former days was a part of Saturday nights has disappeared, and one and all, old and young, give themselves over to thoughts of relaxation from the strenuous work of the preceding week and surcease from worry. In a sense it would be a magnificent thing if we here in America could get back to some of the old-fashioned ideas which we have held relative to Saturday nights. If we could sum up, for example, our week's accomplishments and plan for the coming days we could go forward to new and greater tasks, we should gain new inspirations for service to ourselves and to others. This may sound idealistic, but it is the sort of idealism that we need more and more as we progress."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

PUNCH seems to weary of the eternal dispute over the Battle of Jutland and who won the day there and who lost within and without the British forces. It's safer to blame the "low visibility" about which we then came to learn for the first time:

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND

By EVOE

[It is hoped that the following narrative from the lips of a very ancient mariner, provisionally discovered in a tavern at Shellback-on-Sea, will help to settle the dispute that still rages over the tactics of this encounter.]

I hates the Battle of Jutland

For it always seems to me

That the day wasn't won by a son of a gun
'Cept only the gray North Sea.

For I've fought with the French and Dagoes,
And all of them fights was fair;
But it ain't on the level to fight with the Devil,
And that's what the North Sea were.

So whenever I hears them saying,

"Another account of the strafe,

And the German Fleet was a deal too neat
And diddled us all, not 'alf";

Or whenever I read in the papers

An article saying like,

"Lord Admiral J. was sick that day

'Cos he'd swallowed a marlin-spike;

"And 'e says to Admiral Beatty,

'My mizzen is much too taut;

Don't start to fight till it's near on night';

But Beatty 'e went and fought";

"They don't know the German Ocean,"

Says I to myself, says I,

"These blasted lubbers with wraps and rubbers,
And they makes a seaman cry."

For the binnacle-boom was bunted

And no one could see the guns,

And clouds of steam was abaft the beam

And we reckoned it might be 'Uns.

"Would them be the Dutchmen, Beatty?"

"I'm blowed if I know," says B.,

For you can't keep a log in the kind of fog

As one gets in the gray North Sea.

So Beatty 'e follered after

And pounded away like mad,

But the foremast stays got filled with the 'aze

And even the cooks felt bad.

And the noise was something awful.

And the spinnaker jib got bent,

And no one could tell, along o' the swell.

Which way the Dutchman had went.

And Beatty 'e comes back saying,

"I've blown them into the Bight,

But I don't know a bit how many got split"—

And that was the end of the fight.

And here comes Admiral Bacon

And hauls with a yo-heave-yo;

He looks all sleety at Admiral Beatty

And praises Lord Jellicoe.

But 'e weren't in the German Ocean

When the waves was covered with mist,

An' the whole of the sky was a sheet in the eye

Of the wind with a starboard list.

An' what does 'e know of the Dutchmen

When they comes in a regular shoal?

It's not the same thing as a merrymaking

Along o' the Dover Patrol.

And you looks at Admiral Nelson

An' Admiral Rodney too,

They didn't go out in a water-spout,

But they waits till the sky was blue.

And you looks at Admiral Hawkins,

And likewise Admiral Hood;

They both o' them chooses to make their cruises

When the wizzibility's good.

So whenever I goes to London

I says that there ought to be

Two statues there in Trafalgar Square

To Admirals J. and B.

They both o' them done their utmost,

But nobody couldn't do much,

And it bean't their fault, says an old sea salt,

If they didn't lay hold of the Dutch.

And where did you find them Dutchmen

At the end of the blinking war?

Why, down below under Scapa Flow,

An' that's what we fought them for.

But I hates the Battle of Jutland,

For it always seems to me

That the day wasn't won by a son of a gun

'Cept only the gray North Sea.

THIS is a good cry for every large American city and, we fancy, a good many smaller places. Don Marquis thought enough of it to admit it to his column, "The Lantern," in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

PAN-IN-THE-PARK

By ISABEL FISKE CONANT

A dryad in the Park said, yesterday,

"The city is advancing, root and branch;

The axe to our own roots they now would lay,

They would encroach upon our promised ranch.

"Still dares a remnant of wood-life to stir,

And here and there is dance-print of Pan's hoof,

But they who mass their dollars would prefer

To branches interlaced the city roof.

"Save us, Tree-lovers, from this brink of death,

From propaganda's inroads and seditions,

And face our acres, smothering beneath

The litter of your seventh-day editions."

Pan-in-the-Park has whispered in my ear,

"There's room still on your streets in storied air,

But let my dryads have no more to fear

And let your boy and Peter Pan play there."

Out of the city onrush and its welter

I heard its sweetest voices cry for shelter . . .

WHAT *The Green Quarterly* is, we do not know, but we take this from the hand of *Public Opinion* (London) who passes it on from that source:

HARBOUR

By E. HAMILTON MOORE

"O happy Barque, and art thou home at last,

The harbour gained, the travail overpast?

What matter riven side and ragged sail?

Still flies the flag that hath defied the gale.

"O happy Barque, before thy patient prow

The whispering seas divide. Thy Pilot now

The homeward course directs, at whose behest

The winds are hushed, the troubled waves at rest

"O happy Barque! Nor be thy triumph mute:

Now vail thy pennant, now the shore salute!

Then furl thy wings—Far, far behind thee foam

The foiled and vanquished waters.

Thou art home."

The Friend's Intelligencer (Philadelphia), has this poignant lament over a parting from the soil:

THE BARTER

By ELMA C. WILDMAN

I have sold the farm where my youth was spent,
And my days of wisdom and glad content.
And my friends have come to rejoice with me,
For at last, they say, I am truly free.
But I know full well, though I may not tell,
I have sold the beauty that fed my heart.

I have sold the spaces of azure sky
Where the winged clouds went in cohorts by.
I have sold the fields that the sunshine blest,
Where the wild wind played with the grasses' crest,

I have sold the groves, and the fairy coves,
And the placid pond where the lilies grew.

I have sold the flowers of a thousand hues
That have welcomed me in the morning dews.
And the tender music of bygone days
When the sweet birds sang me their roundelays.
I have sold the oak that memories woke
And the trustful love of my creatures dumb.

I have sold the tints of the coming spring
With the perfumed air that the summers bring;
And for cash have bartered the living gold
That the treasure-troves of the autumn hold.
I have lost the gleam on my ice-bound stream,
And the wonderland of the drifting snow.

I have purchased ease for my weary hands,
And the way before me hath no quicksands,
But my eyes are seeking the scenes they know,
And my heart is sick for the long ago
When across the sheen of my acres green
Were inscribed in beauty the thoughts of God.

DEFORESTATION is the accomplished tragedy of Southern Europe, and malaria is its form of vengeance. These lines in *Canadian Life and Resource* (Montreal), show that the wilful waste of forest trees brings its lessons to other climes:

THE RIVER'S VINDICATION

By F. W. NASH

It's true I've gone on the war path,
I've smitten your cities and homes,
I've cracked the walls of your stately halls,
I've threatened your spires and domes.

I've spoiled your gardens and orchards,
I've carried your bridges away,
The loss is told in millions of gold;
The indemnity you must pay.

But had I not cause for anger?

Was it not time to rebel?

Go, ask of the springs that feed me;

Their rock ribbed heights can tell.

Go to my mountain cradle,

Go to my home and see,

Look on my ruined forests

And note what ye did to me.

These were my silven bowers,

My beds of bracken and fern.

The spots where I lie and rest me

E'er to your valleys I turn.

These you have plundered and wasted,
You've chopped and burned and scarred,
Till my home is left of verdure bereft,
Bare and lifeless and charred.

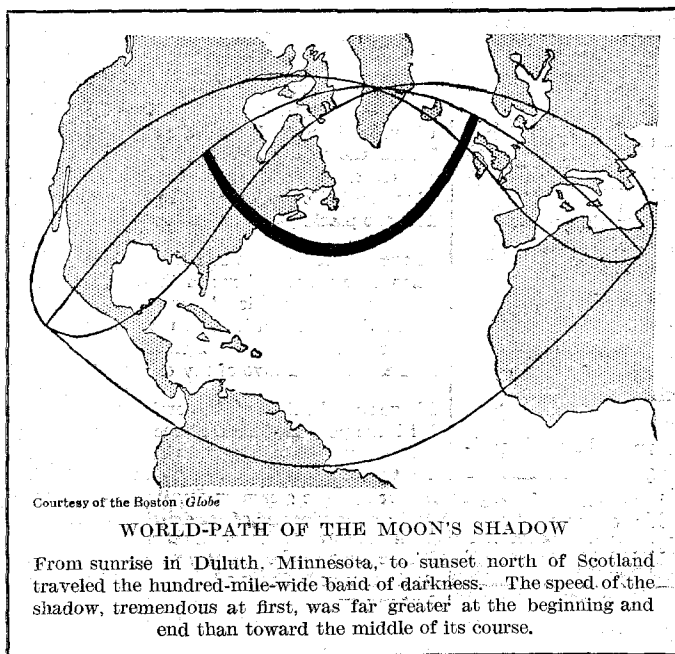
So I have gone on the war path;
I've harried your lands with glee.
Restore with care my woodlands fair
And I'll peacefully flow to the sea.

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THE ECLIPSE, AS PASSED AND APPROVED

ATTA BOY, OLD SUN!" yelled an enthusiastic observer in the Grand Concourse, New York, as the first gleam of returning light pierced the violet pall that lay over the city; and assembled thousands took up the cry with cheers of approval, tooting of automobile horns, and as many

level of Ninety-fourth Street. Mittened and earmuffed, New Yorkers had traveled into the upper part of the city by thousands, so that in the early morning light, in the words of a *Times* reporter, "the down-town skyscrapers blinked down on practically empty streets." As for the general New York attitude, writes a reporter for the *New York Herald Tribune*:



Curiosity was the force which supplied the initial urge. To see the eclipse was the new thing; newer than cross-word puzzles. You smoked a piece of glass or dragged up a handful of last summer's snapshots for eye protection, and went to look at it.

What was it you went to look at? Well, it was an eclipse of the sun. The moon got in front of the sun, see, and made it dark. That's a good one! Dark at nine o'clock in the morning. Can you beat that? Ain't that the snake's hips?

So they crawled out of bed at six and seven o'clock, grumbling a little, and complaining against the cold. They traveled by train, ferry, taxicab, elevated road, street-car and subway; or they climbed to the roof.

Huddled in overcoats, each with his little piece of protective dark transparency, they gathered by the hundreds of thousands on the housetops and the hilltops in the parks and the plazas, on the bridges and along the waterfront.

It was a merry adventure—a sporting sort of thing to do. New. Something you'd never done before and would never do again. There are plenty of theaters, but an eclipse comes to the same area not once in a lifetime.

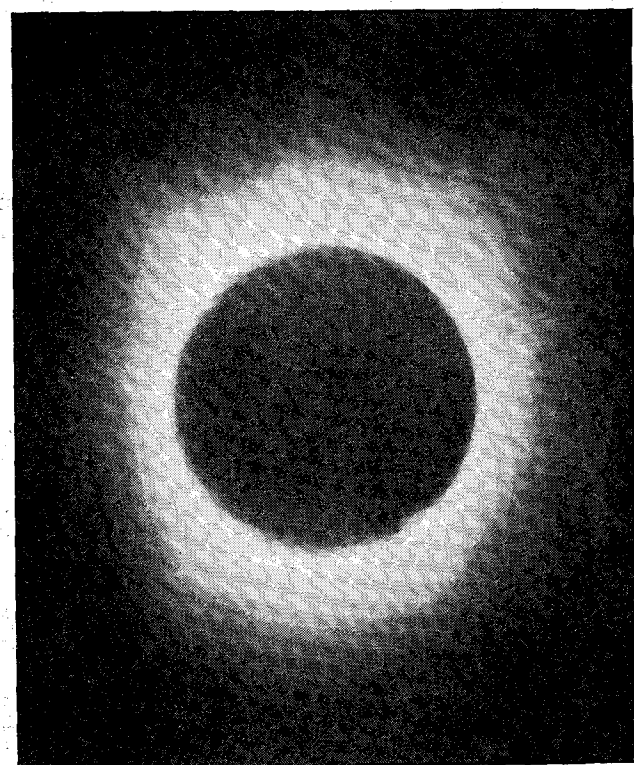
This was the spirit in the beginning. The crowds munched sandwiches and kidded each other about being up so early.

But then the eclipse came. The scientists say it was late by

"Atta boys!" as when some baseball hero pounds out a "homer." All of this leads the newspaper correspondent who reports the event to remark that "New Yorkers will patronize anything." About 20,000,000 persons, New Yorkers and others, we are told, patronized, or otherwise appreciated, the recent total eclipse of the sun. Among the numerous records which it is credited with breaking is the record for the number of intelligent observers—at least, so announce papers of the Eastern States over portions of which the shadow passed. It claims a record, also, in the number of experts on hand to take its time, temperature, and color with the most improved instruments. It will require about two years, estimate the experts, to analyze the enormous masses of data collected. A possible new element in the corona of the sun, a possible new satellite of the earth, circulating with great rapidity somewhere not far from the orbit of the moon, and new measurements of the moon itself, are among the results suggested. In the meantime the lay press tells us that, leaving the experts to their figures and weighty deduction, "it was a pretty good eclipse," from the general view-point of the man-in-the-street. New York was especially appreciative, according to the reporters, who filled columns of newspaper space with reports of just how the Gothamites took it. Nearly everybody admitted, reports Frank Sullivan in the *New York World*:

That the thrills it gave more than paid for the cost of staging it, estimated at \$9,463,298.98, of which \$8,374,398.67 was spent for smoked glasses; \$7,234,298 for lights during the totality; \$875 for meals, cigars, room rent and tips; \$352,387.43 for carfare and \$450,000 for stamps, etc.

New York is especially proud, it appears, because of the perfect atmospheric conditions for viewing the unusual phenomenon. Metropolitan editors recall that California, Land of Sunlight, provided a hazy day for the last eclipse, whereas Gotham, altho in the midst of the stormy season, paid the tribute of clear air and blue sky. The line of shadow cut across the city at about the



International Newsreel photograph

CALLED "THE BEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ECLIPSE"

It was made by an astronomical expert at a Southold, Long Island, observatory, in the approximate center of the eclipsic path. The extent and formation of the corona is well shown.

three seconds, and they blame the moon, which has whims and wanders occasionally off the path which science has so sternly charted for her. The crowds in the streets and on the housetops didn't know it was late. To them it appeared that the eclipse arrived exactly on time, as had been predicted.

The little nibble at the edge of the sun grew minute by minute.

QUALITY

has made these
beans famous

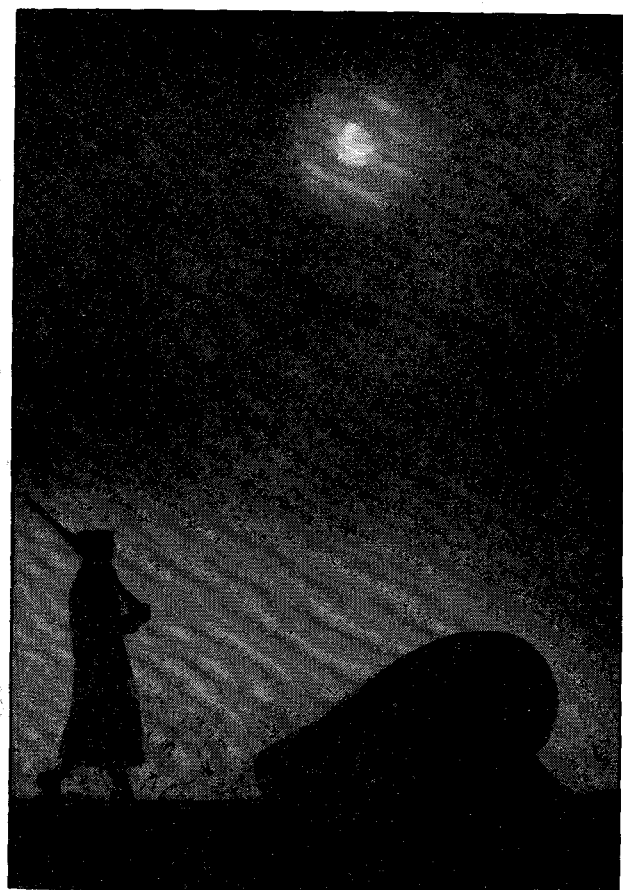


Quality has made
the name
Campbell's
a household word
12 cents a can

Slow-cooked
Digestible

Except in Rocky Mountain States and in Canada

So tempting and so nourishing



International Newsreel photograph

AS THE EERIE DARKNESS COVERED THE EARTH
Photographers around New York gathered many picturesque views.
This one, taken at a near-by fort, is called "On Guard."

The atmosphere became charged with strangely wavering light. It was a green light which skipt and danced unevenly. People, houses, automobiles, everything, looked different. It was unnatural. They weren't used to it. Queer now, if the world was like this all the time. Suppose something did happen. Suppose the moon got stuck right there or something?

It became dark. The moon was in front of the sun. No more sunshine now, just this uncanny green-blue light and shadows hopping all over the place.

"Say, suppose that bird on Long Island, who predicted the end of the world, had the right dope, after all?"

The crowds were very silent, watching. They pointed out the phenomena for which they had been told by the newspapers to watch, the corona, Baily's beads, the shadow bands, but conversation was in undertones.

Sweethearts held hands, husbands linked arms with wives, children, sometimes, cried a little. Birds wheeled and chattered in the trees, then were silent.

A street-sweeper, shoveling snow in a Brooklyn alley, leaned on the handle of his shovel and gazed. The moon passed on, inexorably. A tiny piece of the sun shone again clearly through the semi-gloom.

"And yet," the street-sweeper spoke aloud to himself, "and yet there are people who say there is no God."

So it was nearly everywhere throughout the city, report observers for the other papers. The New York *American* man found a "strange, creepy feeling" in the crowd as the sun's light was slowly blotted out. He writes:

It was a period of portents and omens for the superstitious. Even for the machine-brained scientists who watched the phenomena eagerly it was a time of thrill.

To average-minded mortals, men, women and children alike, who viewed the spectacle, the experience was more impressive in its significant gravity than anything ever passed through before.

All the assurances of astronomers, all the sophisticated faith in the permanency of creation, made fear ridiculous—yet there was a tension observed in every great crowd akin closely to nervousness, and everywhere there were expressions of relief when the eclipse passed.

All the statistics of the skies demonstrated that this was something predestined to proceed as a logical sequence of the operation of the solar system. Sun, moon and earth swung into position just so every few hundred years and passed safely. All was well with the universe!

Yet—there was the sun flinging its countless lances of light through millions of miles of air to the world, as it had always done at eight o'clock of a winter morning.

Now the light was fading and the air was colder. Now it is twilight—now it is dark—and street-lamps are lighted.

Thousands on thousands of persons are huddling in every public place, watching as the worshipers of the sun might watch the obscuring of their god.

Across the darkening skies flocks of airplanes sped like wild geese migrating, and the giant airship *Los Angeles* reflected from her silver flanks the last rays of the vanishing orb and the first beams that presaged its return.

Down in Chinatown they knew what it meant, and instead of rushing into the street to witness what was taking place, the pious Mongolians remained indoors, praying that what they dreaded would not happen.

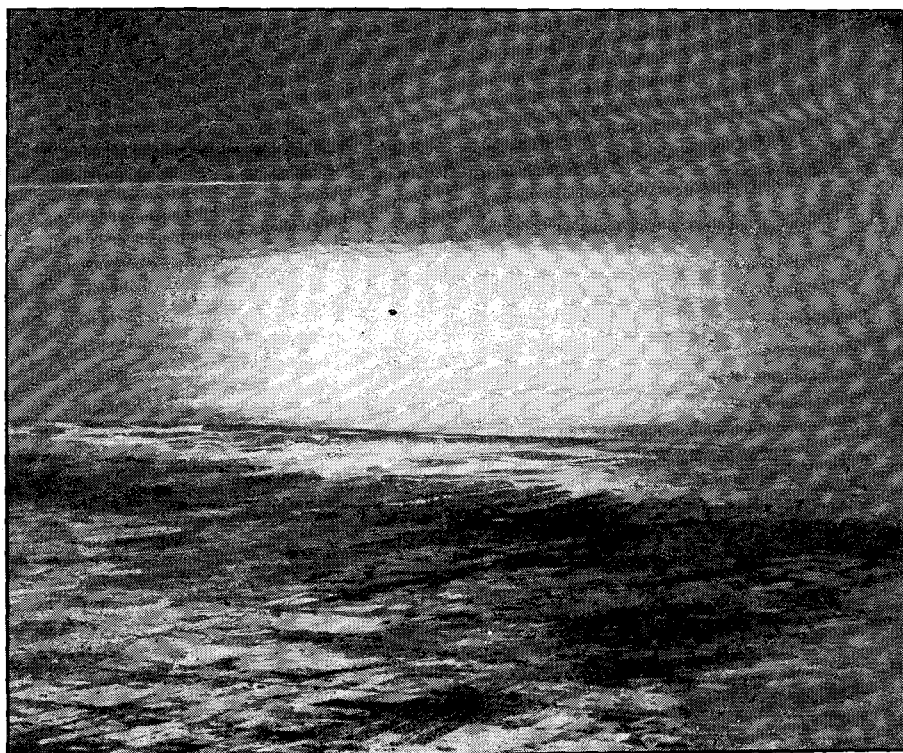
They knew that the great dragon that ramps through the universe among the spheres was seeking to swallow the sun, as he always does at the Chinese New Year, only this time he would make the mightiest effort of centuries.

Only by prayer and fasting and other works of devotion could the sun be saved. So, forgetting for the day the trimming of tourists and the tong troubles, Chinatown prayed, while its streets were deserted and its stores did no business.

And obviously, the prayer was answered. The dragon got the sun between his jaws, but at the last minute, the mouthful was too hot to swallow. The dragon let go, and the sun slowly struggled forth, free again, to blaze on all the world.

The slowness of it all was apparent, not real. The black spot was racing at the rate of thousands of miles an hour, passing from Buffalo to New York in about four minutes.

The obscuration also was apparent only. The moon did not



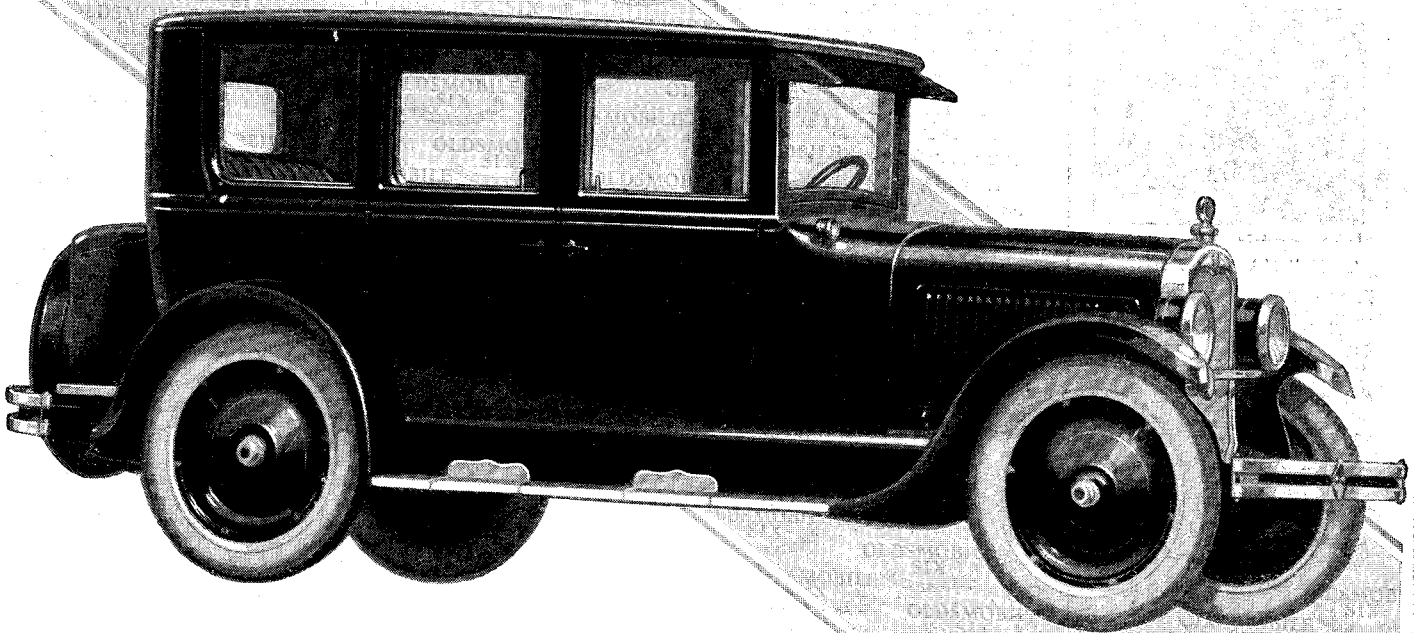
Photograph by the Fairchild Aerial Survey, from P. & A.

A MYSTERIOUS LIGHT EFFECT OFF LONG ISLAND

This spot of light on the water was caught by a photographer in a plane operated by the Fairchild Aerial Survey. Scientists are said to be able to account neither for it nor for certain prismatic effects that appeared at the edge of the shadow belt.

A Deluxe Sedan and \$1375 is all it Costs!

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Rear Sport Bumper	15.00
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Road Spotlight	5.00
Windshield Cleaner	1.25
Rear-View Mirror	1.75
Trunk Rails [set of four]	6.80
Sport Tire Carrier	7.50
Trunk Platform	7.00
Enameled Steel Trunk	25.00
Windshield Wings [pair]	17.00
Step Plates [pair]	4.75
Dash Gasoline Gauge	10.00
Roadster Deck Rails [four]	5.75

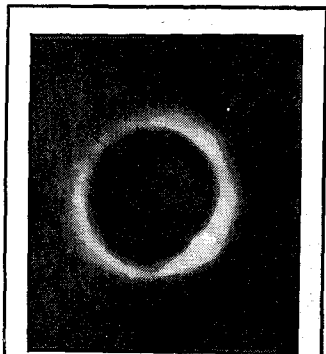
Roadster \$875, Touring Car \$875, Sport Roadster \$985, Sport Touring \$1015, 2 Passenger Coupe \$1045, Coach \$1065, Coupe \$1175, Sedan \$1275, De Luxe Sedan \$1375. The G. M. A. C. extended payment plan makes buying easy. All prices f. o. b. Lansing. Tax and spare tire additional.

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cover the sun by many millions of miles, for the moon is a fleck of dust beside the sun. But the moon in line between earth and sun cuts off human vision of the great planet as one may eclipse the Woolworth Building by holding a postage-stamp an inch from one open eye.



P. & A. photograph

THE "DIAMOND RING"

It appeared just before totality — "a thin, luminous ring, set with a great gem of soft-burning light, hung in the eastern sky."

And right here is the place to say the Woolworth Building was crowded by a crowd that reached to the limit of safety fixt by the building management. They saw the fading light and the eerie whirls of Baily's Beads, and then the coming of the starlight at 9:10.

But not content with this, they declared that the great tower itself wavered six inches each way under the blasts of the gale. For them, the universe was shaking, all cosmos was jazzed up.

But the building management sent after this statement a swift denial, as full of figures as a scientist's statement on the eclipse itself, asserting that tests had proved the tower to

be unshakable, and intimating that those who shook did so from personal nervousness.

What less lofty and more prosaic observers saw was, first, a faint discoloration on the upper right quadrant of the sun. This increased until it might have been likened to deep mold, caught perhaps from the green cheese of the moon.

Then a big bite assumed form, as tho the Chinese dragon had attacked the sun from the upper right corner, held it underneath in his claws and sunk his teeth farther and farther into the captive orb until the lower left quadrant or corner was absorbed.

For a minute or so the sun was gone and darkness reigned at 9:11 o'clock, then the sun emerged, and the manner in which it emerged rather destroyed the dragon simile.

The upper right corner emerged first and the rest of the orb followed properly.

The thousands of scientific observers, with a few notable exceptions, seem to have had little to say about the matter, beyond the general remark that everything went most successfully. At Yale and at Wesleyan University, well-equipped observatories attracted astronomers from all over the world. A reporter for the *New Haven Register* was sent to interview the Yale group, which included Prof. H. D. Curtis, so-called "champion total eclipser of the world." The results of the interview are given as follows:

It took about five minutes to persuade the champion to talk.

"Yes," he said, "I have worked on seven totals. What of it?"

When told that the former data might be of invaluable service in comparing it with yesterday's eclipse, he brightened.

"Before I say a word," he said, "I want to impress this upon your mind—there is no greater gambler than the astronomer. You sit in on a poker game and bet on your two pairs or three of a kind. If you win, you are fixt. If you lose, you forget it and try again. This game is different. I have worked on seven total eclipses in extreme parts of the world and in each case there has been unlimited expense and labor involved. If we fail we are out, not only the expenses involved but valuable time, which to us means more than money ever thought of meaning."

He was then asked to compare yesterday's eclipse with other similar phenomena.

"My first was in Georgia in 1900," he said. "It was clear like yesterday, and we made some very interesting photographs. The next was in the Dutch possession on the island of Sumatra—"

"Pardon the interruption," was the interpolation, "but how did the natives regard the thing?"

"The natives," answered Mr. Curtis, "were carefully instructed beforehand in the nature of the phenomenon and they viewed it with interest, which is more than I have heard about some of the inhabitants of New Haven."

"My next observation was in Labrador in 1905. That was cloudy and spoiled our pictures. The next was in Russia in 1914. I was with Miller. That was also cloudy and our computations were valueless. But that's all in the game. As I said before—this is the biggest gamble I know of. In 1918 we went to Washington State, and we had good luck. By good luck, I mean that it was almost entirely cloudy and we were resigned to losing another eclipse. Suddenly a hole appeared in the clouds and

floated right square in front of the sun in time for us to register perfectly the graduations of the total eclipse.

"That was almost providential," continued Mr. Curtis.

"My next affair of the sort was in Mexico," he went on. "That was comparable to yesterday's recurrence. Clear, not so cold, of course, but full of interesting data. Now, my seventh is New Haven, yesterday. That is the best inasmuch as it has proven several highly technical theories."

When asked if that was all of interest, Mr. Curtis replied:

"No, I want to broadcast our appreciation to the members of the Yale astronomical department for their most unusual courtesy, their unselfish cooperation and their generosity in placing at our disposal their entire available resources."

Dr. David Todd, Professor Emeritus of Astronomy at Amherst, was one of the group of scientists who gathered at Mitchel Field, New York, to view the spectacle from airplanes. The professor, called "perhaps the greatest authority on the eclipse," was prevented at the last moment, by his physician's orders, from making a projected flight to 16,000 feet. A young man went for him, however, and Dr. Todd writes the story for the *New York Herald Tribune*. This professional commentary runs in part:

Yesterday's total solar eclipse rounds out in perfect form fifty years of astronomical observation for me, and I am content to say it was a perfect climax. My first observation was in 1874 in the transit of Venus over the sun's disk. The conditions for observation yesterday were superior to any I have encountered in all the elapsed time. I am confident that when the photographic plates are developed it will be found that important discoveries have been made. Never before was the visibility as great, and never before did we have the facilities available at this time.

All of my previous experiences, covering the face of the earth, were but rehearsals for this one, and the aid of aviation brought me nearer than I had dreamed to the realization of a lifetime.

The experiments made at Mitchel Field yesterday opens a new era for the new combined science of astronomy and aviation. I had arranged cooperation with aviation in 1914 for the eclipse of August 31 in Russia. The Kaiser started his war, my planes were hustled off to the front, the cooperation of the Czar was ended and the great chance of science to utilize the flying machine for solar observation ended for the time being.

On the occasion of the 1924 close approach of Mars to the earth, I repudiated telescopic research, and in cooperation with C. Francis Jenkins, inventor of a new automatic radio photographic recording apparatus, which does for the eye what present day radio does for the ear, a system of block signals in cryptogram was received for thirty hours last August. These signals have so far defied decoding or satisfactory explanation. Radio experts admit these weird signals, or possible messages from Mars, can not possibly be due to terrestrial origin.

In preparing for this eclipse I again abandoned the telescope and looked to the newer science of aviation for aid. Two major stunts, in cooperation with the United States Army Air Service, were arranged for yesterday at Mitchel Field. These stunts related to photography of the sun's corona



P. & A. photograph

AN ECLIPSE-CHASER

Lieut. T. W. Goddard returns, with his camera, from taking photographs in an airplane at 16,000 feet.



HOW TO SECURE THEM TODAY

Easier cold-weather starting. Oil heavier or of different character than Mobiloil "E", frequently congeals in cold weather, causing difficulty in starting and an undue strain on the battery. Mobiloil "E" flows readily in cold weather. Starting difficulties are reduced to a minimum.

Perfect clutch action. Positive, quick clutch engagement with no slipping and an instantaneous complete release is assured with Mobiloil "E". Clutch drag and "creeping" with slow engagement are the results when heavy-bodied oils are used.

Less carbon deposit. Ford owners who use Mobiloil "E" frequently report 10,000 miles—and even more—without troublesome carbon.

Freedom from overheating. Oil of poor quality, incorrect character, or too heavy body is the most common cause of overheating in a Ford engine. After draining the crankcase and refilling with Gargoyle Mobiloil "E", notice how much cooler your engine is after a long run than formerly.

Freedom from "oil pumping". This trouble has repeatedly been eliminated by a change to Gargoyle Mobiloil "E". If your Ford engine still pumps oil after using "E", you may be sure that the trouble is due to *mechanical* reasons, and repairs, replacements or adjustments are necessary.

Reduced oil consumption. Gargoyle

Mobiloil "E" rarely fails to show a striking saving in oil consumption.

Freedom from sticky valves. If the valves fit their guides correctly and the proper oil level is maintained, this trouble is never encountered in a Ford engine lubricated with Mobiloil "E".

Reduced wear on bearings. Oils heavier than Mobiloil "E" do not atomize readily and often fail to distribute perfectly to all the working parts. The body and character of Mobiloil "E" enable it to reach all the close fitting bearings and bushings of the Ford engine and transmission, thus assuring lubrication and preventing wear.

Smoother brake action. Correctly adjusted transmission bands coupled with the use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will practically eliminate any possibility of the transmission band linings becoming glazed, providing the oil is kept at the proper level and drained every 750 miles in summer, every 500 miles in winter. To neglect such precautions and to try to eliminate any trouble experienced with bands by the use of oils not suited to Ford lubricating requirements is obviously wrong.

Fair Retail Price—30c a Quart from Bulk

When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil from bulk for less than 30c, he does not make his fair, reasonable profit.

For your home garage: the 5-gallon can or 15-, 30- or 55-gallon steel drum of Mobiloil provides an ideal supply of lubricating oil.

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Rochester	St. Louis	Springfield, Mass.				

from an altitude of 16,000 feet, a point much higher than the corona has ever been seen from before, much less photographed.

Lieutenant Goddard, United States Army, who took these photographs, was at a vantage point above more than a third of the earth's enfolding atmosphere. He was above the smoke drifts and mists, which we do not see on even the clearest days from below, but which mountain climbers have always seen in valleys below and with which every aviator is familiar.

The sun's corona is very largely composed of bluish rays, which most probably affect actinically the photographic plate. Lieutenant Goddard's photographs of the solar corona obtained yesterday from this exceptional vantage point show clearly much more extended streamers of the blue corona than could possibly have been caught by the astronomers below, who were obliged to photograph it through this absorptive atmosphere screen of invisible dust and smoke.

What these pictures mean to the future of the new science of aero-astronomy is obvious to everybody. In future eclipses, when we can have planes at 30,000 feet, we shall be above fully one-half of the earth's entire atmosphere and above practically all the moisture or water-vapor regions that are concerned in producing the high cirrus clouds, as shown by meteorological observations of them.

This altitude can no doubt be reached by a photographic plane from East Africa on the occasion of the next total eclipse on January 14 next.

The second major stunt, in cooperation with General Patrick's cooperation, relates to high-level photography of the advancing and retreating lunar shadow, which Lieutenant Goddard, piloted by Lieutenant McDonald, who flew up Friday from Langley Field especially for this purpose, secured at very great personal inconvenience from the severe winds and the incredibly low temperatures, which, without any warning, trapped them in a vacuum air-pocket as the shadow swept over them.

The drop in temperature actually recorded on their thermometers in twelve minutes was from 20 above zero to 18 below. They faced the danger of freezing, but, fortunately, the cameras did not jam with frozen lubricant, as sometimes happens, and in addition to the extraordinary photographs of the corona, as above related, the brave lieutenants stuck to the posts for greater work. At 16,000 feet at a point west of Danbury, Conn., they wheeled their plane around in a complete circle and secured for the first time in history the shadow's edge between Hudson and Albany, a most remarkable series of four photographs.

The astronomy of precision, besides affording Lieutenant Goddard the rarest of views ever seen by human eyes in a spectrally colored border or rim to the swiftly advancing and retreating shadow of the moon with which his bravery has rewarded him, has supplied also an out-and-out puzzle in solar astronomy which must keep the astronomers for many future years guessing at its cause. That new puzzle is to determine why the rim of the shadow is spectrally colored. The photos do not show the colors, but the lieutenant saw them.

W. J. Luyten, Ph.D., an astronomer of Harvard University, also went airplaning above Long Island and observed, among other things, that from an altitude of 15,000 feet "a most peculiar purple coloring seemed to envelop the whole State of Connecticut." The *Los Angeles*, a mile high over Montauk Point, offered an unusual post of observation for another group of astronomers. One intrepid scientist, standing on the top of the big ship and working a movie camera for more than an hour in the icy gale, had his face frozen. All told, fifty observers, with the assistance of the Army Air Service, viewed the eclipse at heights of from 5,000 to 15,000 feet above Long Island.

But, when all is said, believes the *New York Times*, the chief memory that ordinary observers will keep of the celestial spectacle is that of "a thin, luminous ring, set with a great gem of soft burning light, hung in the Eastern sky. . . . For several seconds, the jewel sparkled with a pure and mild radiance, then trembled and melted into the circle of light which rimmed the inky disk of the moon." This "jewel in the sky," agrees the *Springfield Union*, was probably the outstanding glory of the eclipse. It was like a "diamond ring," remarks the *Union* editorially, adding:

Those who so plainly saw it and so instinctively agreed on a name for it may seem to have a grievance against the scientists who speak slightly of it as an optical illusion. Presumably they are not as scornful as they seem. They were not looking for appearances merely but for the relation of appearances to conditions on the sun or moon. They do not mean that people did not really see the jeweled ring but that it was not in the same class with the corona or the hydrogen flames or Bailey's beads.

The jeweled ring was a real phenomenon nevertheless. All these millions did not see something that wasn't there, for it was there. It was not a mirage; not an illusion arising in some way from the physical or emotional state of observers. It was one of those appearances that make the whole world kin, for it was about the same to all good eyes apparently. It was quickly and unanimously comparable to something within common human experience. To all it looked like a jeweled ring.

When totality began to pass a little beam of light from the sun peeped over the edge of the moon around which a faint line of light gave the appearance of a ring. That little sunbeam made a shining jewel for the ring, but the appearance quickly passed as more of the blazing sun came into view.

The scientists, of course, were looking for something besides a spectacle and they are talking about something else. But whatever they may or may not say, we have no doubt that when in future years the story of the eclipse of 1925 is told or retold that jeweled ring which millions saw will have its place in the narrative.

A COLLAR CENTENARY

THERE ARE TOO MANY centenaries, remarks a London editor, protesting that "the ingenuity of those antiquaries who are always seeking something for us to commemorate is too imaginative." But this year, just the same, announces the Londoner, "they have dug up one great piece of work." Also, it appears, they have dug it up in America, where the event, thus far, does not seem to have received proper appreciation. The fact is, continues the appreciator across the sea, who writes his eulogy in the *London Daily Telegraph*, this year:

We are to celebrate the centenary of the collar, the male collar, the detachable collar. Manifold are its shapes and sizes, but it has had only a hundred years of development, and every species of it, soft and starched, plain or colored, single or double, tall or low is sprung from one example and the thought of one epoch-making mind. The world knows nothing of its greatest benefactors. How many of us ever heard of Hannah Lord Montagu? It sounds a very improbable name. But there was one. In the year 1825 she was on duty as the wife of a blacksmith in Troy—New York's, not Priam's. Ex-officio, she washed shirts, and every shirt of that barbarous age had a collar annexed, incorporate, united. How many million women there were in the world struggling with these collared shirts we will not calculate. To one, and only one, Mrs. Montagu, of Troy, did it occur to notice that the shirt kept clean longer than the collar. So rare is genius. Mrs. Lord Montagu took appropriate action. She operated on those shirts. Thenceforward no males under her control had a clean shirt until the matter was urgent. A clean collar, it was swiftly proved, provided ample respectability for every man. The value of this reform was quickly recognized. Soon Mrs. Montagu was selling detachable collars to other ladies with males in their care. In a dozen years collar factories were needed to meet the demand. Such is the case made out for the commemoration of the lady of Troy. It is probably accurate. To prove that Mrs. Montagu was unique and original is in the nature of things not possible, but no one ever heard of any other inventor of the modern collar, and the thing certainly came in about that time. Collars, and collars standing and stiff, there were long before, but they had always been an integral part of the shirt. We honor Mrs. Lord's invention not so much for its influence on the laundry bill as for the variety which it has brought to male appearance. Consider the family portraits of the neckcloth and stock period. The precise significance of those kindred words we will not discuss. Cowper went into stocks in 1780. Members of Parliament still wore neckcloths in the 'thirties. For the first fifty years or so of the nineteenth century every genteel man wore about his neck a sort of bandage, white or black, above which rose more or less of the points of a shirt collar, and the victims of this fashion look extraordinarily alike. At the end of that time the detachable collar was common. At the Cratchits' Christmas dinner we find Peter "getting the corners of his monstrous shirt collar into his mouth." This object of art was his father's, and lent for the day. Peter yearned to show it "in the fashionable parks." Here seems to be the earliest example of a phenomenon subsequently common, the delight of a boy in his first stand-up collar. When that emotion had been discovered, when the various and decorative possibilities of the detachable collar were understood, its supremacy was assured. By the middle of the sixties the stocks were gone, and the semblances at least of most of our later collars can be detected in the fashions of the time. From that period in human history men ceased to be so distressingly similar.

3 Qualities No Other Four Possesses

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In the good Maxwell of today, Chrysler engineers, working with Maxwell's fine manufacturing facilities, have solved the problem completely and unquestionably.

They have solved it by engineering into the good Maxwell a combination of four-cylinder performance capacity and operating-maintenance economy wholly new to the motoring public.

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Balloon tires, natural wood wheels, stop-light, transmission lock, Duco finish standard on all Maxwell models. Shrouded visor integral with roof, heater, standard on all closed models.

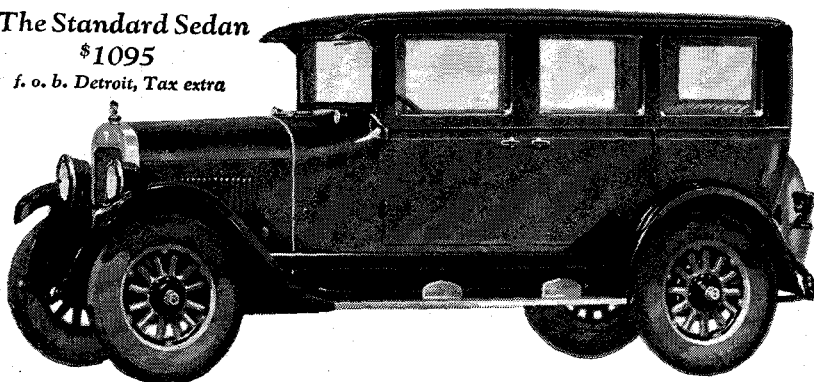
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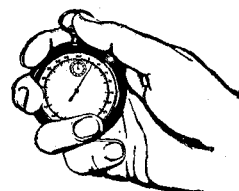
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MEN FROM THE WEST NOW RULE IN THE SENATE

THE Eastern part of the country, so long represented by leaders in the United States Senate, has lost both its position and its leaders. Briefly and figuratively, as Stuart O. Blythe puts it, "the Senatorial plum-tree has moved West," and for the first time men from beyond the Alleghanies hold the reins. Death, time and circumstance have worked this change, reports Mr. Blythe, writing in *The Country Gentleman*. He observes further:

Politically the country of Horace Greeley's admonition and Arthur Chapman's poem has come into its own; the opulent East, with its fleshpots, its proud political past, its Aldrich, its Gallinger, its Lodge, has to be content with a slice or two of the Senatorial cake, where in other years it appropriated to itself the whole baking, to say nothing of the plate.

In this present Sixty-eighth Congress the West has shaken the Senatorial plum-tree and gathered the choicest fruit.

Not only has a Westerner acceded to the leadership of the Senate, but to-day men from beyond the Alleghanies head nearly all the big committees.

The passing first of Penrose, and more recently of Brandegee and Lodge, has been followed by the selection of Westerners to fill their places.

At the Republican caucus held just before the opening of the present session, Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, was chosen Republican floor leader to succeed the late Henry Cabot Lodge—a choice that takes the leadership west of the Mississippi River for the first time.

On top of this a Middle Westerner was chosen assistant leader, in the person of Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana. A Far Westerner, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, was named as Republican whip.

Watson was also named to head the powerful Committee on Committees which puts its yea-and-nay on committee assignments for Republican members.

The Committee on Committees is wholly partizan and purely political and is not to be confused with the regular committees of the Senate. Politically, however, it is a big power in Senate affairs.

Curtis had been its chairman, but he retired when chosen floor leader and named Watson as his successor. Inasmuch as Watson had been an aspirant for the leadership, the appointment was a graceful way of giving the Indianan political promotion.

The leadership went to Curtis for a number of reasons. He had been an able Republican whip under Lodge and other Republican leaders. He is a veteran in service. He had the support of Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming.

Now the support of Warren was not to be dismissed lightly, for by virtue of the tradition of seniority in the Senate, the Wyoming man had only to nod his head to get the leadership himself. In point of service he was the ranking member of the Senate following Lodge's death. The job was his if he said the word. But Warren didn't want it. Having passed his eightieth birthday he was willing to let the place go to a younger man. Besides, he was already chairman of the highly important Committee on Appropriations, and he probably felt that he had enough work and enough honor.

Warren came to the Senate back in 1890, the year Wyoming was admitted to Statehood. He has been there ever since. From

a very minor place in Senatorial affairs he has reached the pinnacle, each succeeding year strengthening his position.

The significant thing, however, points out Mr. Blythe, is that it made no difference whether Warren or Curtis was chosen to succeed Lodge; in either case a Westerner from beyond the Mississippi River would have attained the leadership. Also, he says:

One reason the West is now so powerful in the Senate is that a number of Western States have a well-defined propensity for keeping their representatives in office. Thus these Senators attain seniority, prestige, power and place.

One or two Senators have been on the job in Washington longer than Curtis, but his experience as whip and as chairman of the Committee on Rules made him a logical choice.

It may seem, however, that seniority gives some of the sparsely populated Western States a power in the United States Senate and the conduct of the nation's business that could be approximated in no other manner.

Senator La Follette has been in the Senate since 1905. The Republican caucus last November virtually read him out of the Republican party, but he still retains the chairmanship of the Committee on Manufactures for the balance of the present Congress. It will be most interesting indeed to observe whether any attempt can be made—successfully—to take this chairmanship away from him at the next session. Reed Smoot, of Utah, is at the head of the powerful Finance Committee, having been in the Senate since 1903.

When Brandegee, of Connecticut, took his own life, he left the way open for the veteran Cummins, of Iowa, to succeed him as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

When Lodge died after thirty-one years of continuous service, Borah, of Idaho, was right in line to take his place as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the good people of Idaho have been sending Borah to the Senate since 1907.

Run through the list of Senate committees and you'll find Easterners heading but three of major importance: Banking and Currency, topped by McLean, of Connecticut; Military Affairs, headed by Wadsworth, of New York; Naval Affairs, captained by Hale, of Maine.

But look at the Western chairmanships—Agriculture, Norris, Nebraska; Civil Service, Stanfield, Oregon; Claims, Capper, Kansas; Commerce, Jones, Washington; Irrigation and Reclamation, McNary, Oregon; Mines and Mining, Oddie, Nevada; Pensions, Bursum, New Mexico; Post-offices and Post Roads, Sterling, South Dakota; Public Lands and Surveys, Ladd, North Dakota.

Hiram Johnson, of California, has been at the head of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, but the death of Senator Colt, Rhode Island, places him in line for the chairmanship of the Committee on Immigration. Senator Sterling is second on this committee, but he will be succeeded in the Senate next March by Governor McMaster.

Any way you look at it, the West has more power than ever before in Senate history.

The present presiding officer, Albert B. Cummins, president *pro tempore*, is an Iowan.

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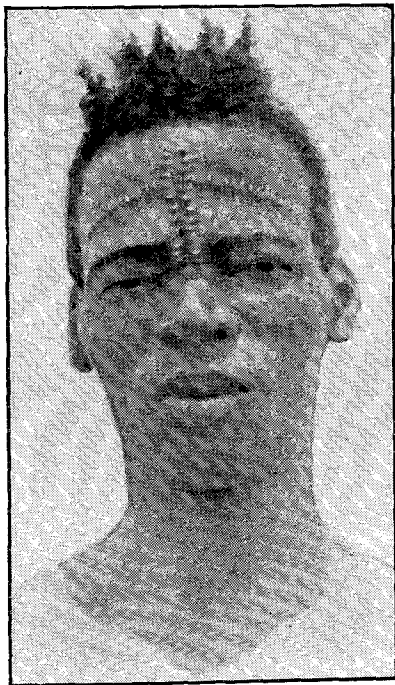
SIDE-STEPPING A HUNGRY CANNIBAL

"My name is King Bungalee Boo;
I'm a man-eating African swell.
My sigh is a hullabaloo,
My whisper a HORRIBLE YELL!"

A GIANT NAKED man-eater crouched behind him on the narrow bridge. It was the wheet of a half-drawn knife that roused the young American to his peril. At one end of the bridge was a crocodile-infested swamp; at the other the cannibal ground his saw-teeth. The American was unarmed, alone in the Kongo. Was he scared? Petrified. Did he get away? Yes, he did, and with him he took the man-eater's knife and scabbard—and a photograph of the cannibal.

How he did it, Rexford W. Barton tells in the *Boston Post*. Two places in the world where you can still "get a kick" out of traveling are Abyssinia and the Kongo, says he. It was in the Kongo that his narrowest escape occurred, but Abyssinia, the ancient Ethiopia, is even more fascinating, according to this intrepid young explorer. With one jump, you are back in the Dark Ages. Remember, says he, that the veiled Empress traces her ancestry to Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, who is believed to have come from the Mountains of the Moon in southern Abyssinia. His narrative continues:

Picture a land where stalwart knights ride abroad on gaily caparisoned donkeys, their bare, big toes stuck through small ring stirrups, and followed by a score or more of retainers and men-at-arms, each with a rifle slung across his back; a land



"MY CANNIBAL"

This is the picture the young explorer took of the cannibal who crouched on the Lualaba bridge, ready to knife him. The mark on the forehead identifies him as a member of a man-eating tribe.



IN THE HEART OF AFRICA

The explorer, Rexford W. Barton, and his camera-carrying "boy," as they looked in the Kongo jungles.

where debtor and creditor go about chained one to another in, apparently, perfect amity; where a man's hand is still lopped off for thieving, and gallows stand at convenient points about the capital; where gold-crowned, gorgeous-robed priests dance in religious frenzy around the Ark of the Covenant to the rattle of sistras and the throb of deep-throated drums; where raw meat is the *pièce de résistance* at their great feasts, and a steak hacked from the flank of the living ox is not an unknown delicacy.

Picture a land where slaves walk hand in hand with their masters and men are still surreptitiously bought and sold, in spite of royal decree; where, in addition to rifles, warriors go

into battle with long-hafted spears, rhinoceros-hide bucklers and simitar-like swords, four feet long, which they brandish in their left hands; where any passer-by may be called to act as judge between two disputants, to sit on a case at the roadside and his decision is accepted without appeal; where their national beverage, tej, is distilled from wild honey and is similar to the mead of the ancient Saxons.

It is a land where the black man is supreme and carries himself as the equal of the white.

All this lies behind the purple rim of mountain ranges, horizons apart, that protect the land of the Queen of Kings from the encroachments of the foreigner.

But how about the cannibal with the saw-teeth? This jumps the story from the lofty mountain passes of Ethiopia, to the dense green jungles of Equatorial Africa. It happened where the great Lualaba River becomes the Kongo, far in the heart of the cannibal country. Barton and his companion, Col. E. Alexander Powell, the war correspondent, had arrived with their shikari

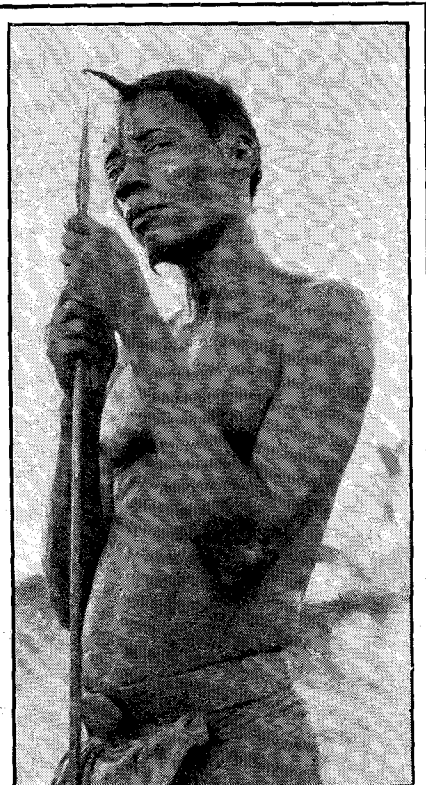
at the little trading-post of Ponhierville (white population, 7). One afternoon when the Colonel was taking his siesta, and none of the native "boys" were handy, Mr. Barton wandered off alone toward the great "island-scattered" river. A picture of a crocodile was what he was after, but he neglected to speculate on what might be after him. He carried a camera, but neither a gun nor a revolver. Here is the rest of his story:

Along the greater part of the Kongo River the jungle rises in a solid, green, impenetrable wall from the water's edge, and the bank can only be approached by native trails.

At Ponhierville there is a bluff overlooking the river that has been cleared for the white man. The view from there is superb. But it was crocs I was after and there was not a croc in sight. Off to the left, about a mile away, there was a sand-bank shelving into the water and, from a distance, it looked promising.

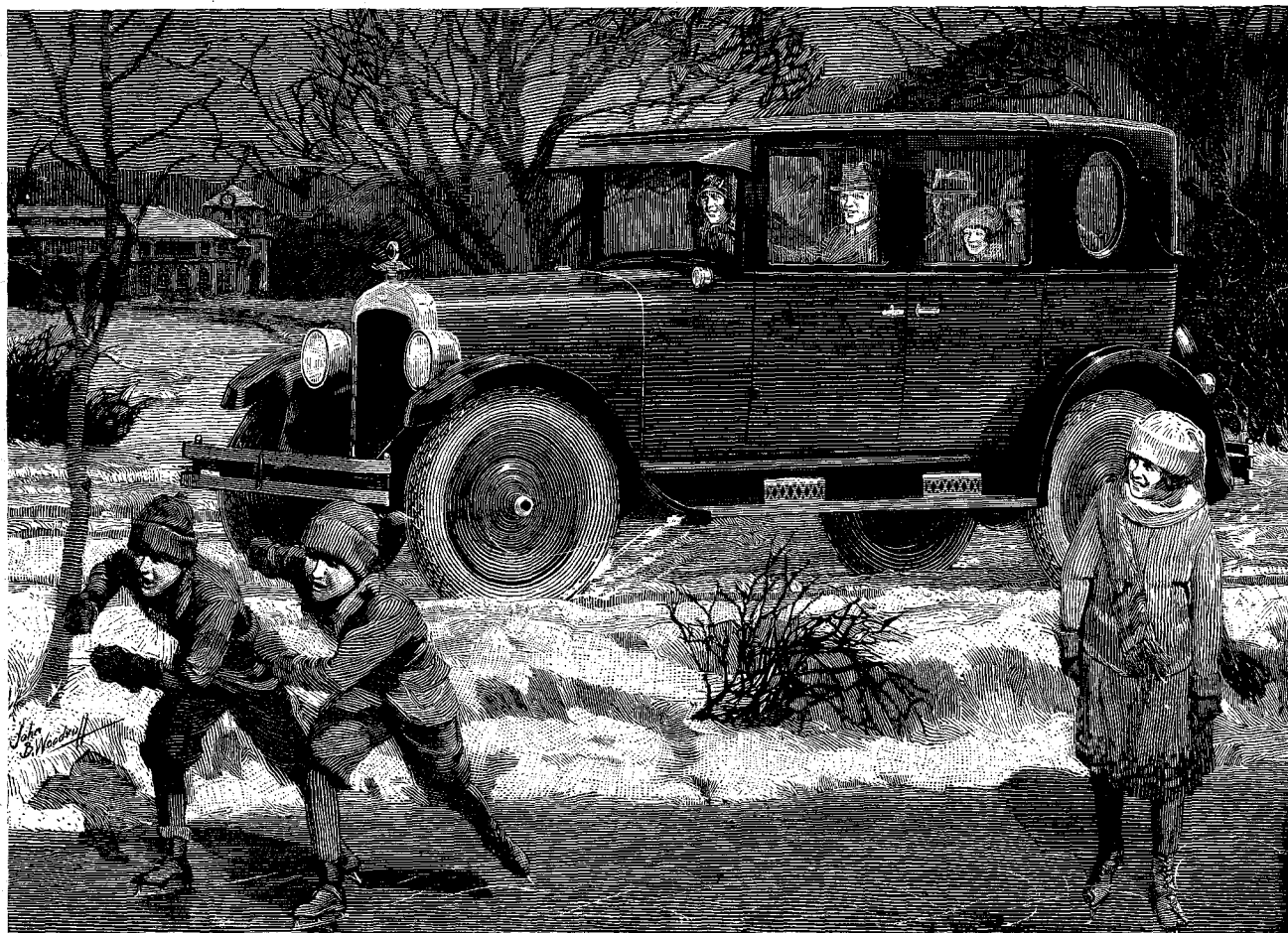
A native trail led off in that general direction, and I started out at a leisurely walk along its checkered windings.

For days we had heard stories of cannibal atrocities; stories in which the white man and the native both had played the undesirable leading rôle. Tho we had been



A KONGO SHEIK

Shaitani, the "Spirit of the Kongo." This cannibal spearman is typical of the warriors of the equatorial African jungles.



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Bumpers front and rear, automatic windshield cleaner, gasoline gauge on instrument board, transmission lock, snubbers on front springs, rear-view mirror, Moto-meter and wing cap, heater, Fisher one-piece V.V. windshield, four-wheel brakes, Duco finish, balloon tires, disc wheels, unit instrument panel, driving controls on steering wheel, and plush mohair upholstery.



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Forhan's is more than a tooth paste; it checks Pyorrhea. Thousands have found it beneficial for years. For your own sake ask for Forhan's For the Gums. All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

assured that there was little danger to the white man when accompanied by his own "boys," under certain conditions there might be danger to a man alone.

Of course it is well known that cannibalism is practised regularly among the blacks. There were stories too of a leopard dropping from the branch of a tree onto the unsuspecting traveler. It isn't usual to be sure, but it has happened any number of times. Then there were the stories of pythons, and the deadly little black mambas that haunt the sun-baked, man-made trails. After fifteen minutes ambling reflection, the river was not yet in sight and I decided I'd be much happier walking in the opposite direction.

As I was about to turn round I noticed an odd frame-work not far ahead, and curiosity got the better of timidity. It turned out to be a native bridge made of saplings and vines. It was very narrow and perhaps thirty yards long. At the other end it came to an abrupt stop in the middle of a large pool of black water. It was at the season of high water and the little tributary creek had overflowed its further bank.

For a time I stood on the end of the bridge. It was one of those scenes that we visualize and associate with the African tropics before we have seen them; and as rare in Africa as it is gorgeous in our imagination; the black, slowly folding water; the suffocating, writhing, dark green jungle meeting in a blue patched dome overhead; here and there a white-trunked 'bao-bab' standing out like a gaunt skeleton in a living tomb; a few clusters of small, trailing, mauve orchids near enough to pick, but as the Kongo Belgian says, "*Toutes les fleurs mauves sont malheureuses.*" The only sound was the hum of insects and the occasional shrill shriek of a small gray-green parrot.

An unfamiliar sound startled me into reality. Out of the tail of my eye I saw a figure standing behind me. On the bridge ten feet away crouched a six-foot native without a stitch of clothing on. He was bent forward, his right hand drawing a knife from a leather scabbard. It was the scrape of the knife that I had heard.

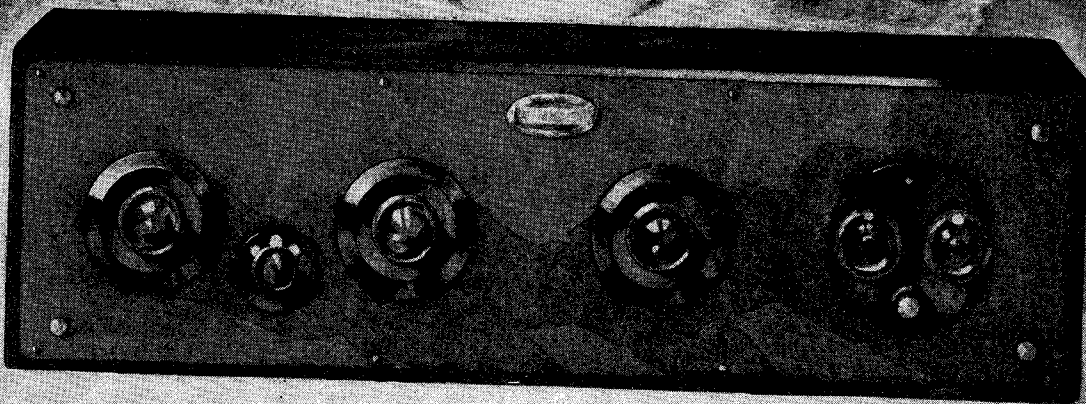
The scar-mark down the middle of his forehead was a sign that he was a member of a cannibal tribe. I wasn't frightened, I was just plain scared. I was unarmed, except for the camera, and there was no place for me to go. Tho I had seen no crocs in the pool, I didn't want to take the chance of jumping in. The bridge was too narrow to allow me to pass. (There was but one thing I could think of. I smiled.)

The shenzi smiled back at me and replaced his knife. As he smiled, he showed a beautiful set of teeth filed to points. That, by the way, is not peculiar to the cannibal tribes alone. I had to say something and I wanted to keep his attention from my suddenly weakening knees.

So I started out in English in the most casual voice I could command. I said anything that came into my head, hoping that a tone of superiority and indifference would save the situation.

When the knife had been put away, I walked up to the man and, still talking, pointed to the scabbard. Then very deliberately I raised my left hand and examined it. He showed no objection, so, with my right hand I took the knife from the scabbard, paying no attention to him,

ATWATER KENT RADIO

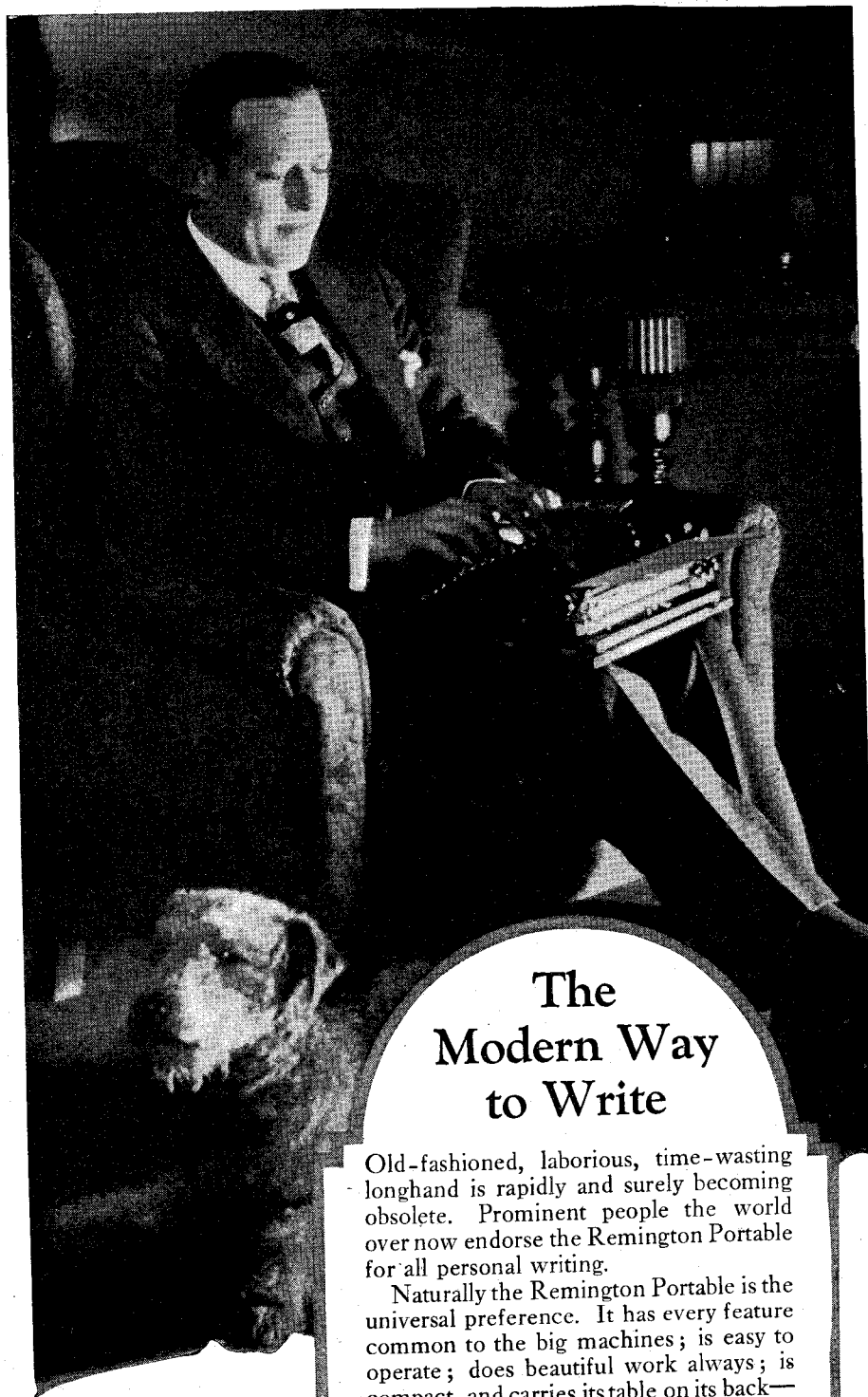


CONFIDENCE characterizes the attitude of every ATWATER KENT owner—Dependable performance, day in and day out, has brought to him a new realization of radio efficiency; a new meaning of the words Selectivity, Sensitiveness, Simplicity and Ease of operation.

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THINK WHAT IS BACK OF IT



The Modern Way to Write

Old-fashioned, laborious, time-wasting longhand is rapidly and surely becoming obsolete. Prominent people the world over now endorse the Remington Portable for all personal writing.

Naturally the Remington Portable is the universal preference. It has every feature common to the big machines; is easy to operate; does beautiful work always; is compact, and carries its table on its back—which means it can be conveniently used in any place or position. It is made by Remington, and that assures durability and reliability.

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The Recognized Leader in
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We believe we make
the best typewriter ribbon
in the world—and
its name is PARAGON

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

but all absorbed in the weapon. He made no effort to stop me.

Then, holding the knife carelessly in one hand, I reached in my pocket and offered him a five-franc note. He refused it, so I doubled the amount. He knew what money was, for that's what the *bwana* gave him when he brought in ivory and he could exchange it for beads or copper wire or *americani*.

The knife was mine. It took another five francs to get the scabbard. But for the equivalent of 80 cents, it was money well invested. After some hesitation and more demonstration with the camera, in which I clicked it at myself many times, he allowed me to take his picture. It wasn't properly timed, but perhaps I can be excused for that.

I said good-by, pushed by him and walked to the land end of the bridge. There I looked around. He was pulling his dug-out canoe out from under the bridge, where he had hidden it. Perhaps he had suspected me of trying to steal it and he was merely endeavoring to protect his rightful property. But how was I to know that? My "lone-hand" jaunts in the Kongo after that were infrequent.

THE TERROR THAT RULES RUSSIAN LIFE

EXECUTIONS may have diminished, but still Russia of to-day presents a very real case of a Reign of Terror, reports an American foreign correspondent who has lately spent some time in the country. "Nothing impresses the non-Russian more than the sense of fear which pervades all Russian life," he writes. This is the direct and logical result, he says, of the effort of the Government forcibly to mold all Russians into one type, "and to order and direct their lives from the cradle to the grave." The supervision, the constant prying and spying, begin with the home lives of the people, reports the correspondent, F. A. MacKenzie, of the Chicago *Daily News* Foreign Service. Throughout the residential districts of Moscow, he says:

Each block of buildings has over it a house committee, composed as largely as possible of communists and manual workers. A year ago these committees were reorganized, and "reliable men" were scattered over the city so that there should be at least one communist on each committee.

These committees watch and control every individual in the houses over which they rule. To do anything out of the usual one must induce the president and secretary of his committee to sign an application. It is the particular task of the president to report to the police about strangers who come in, and to tell if a number of visitors go to one man's rooms. That man may be holding an illegal meeting—and any meeting for which police permission has not been obtained is illegal.

One's neighbors are spies. The everyday doings of every one are watched. If a man spends too much, if he lives too well, if his wife dresses too smartly, the police want to know why. The most successful business man I knew in Moscow dressed in shabby clothes to avoid attention. I knew one lady who saved some handsome

What's Wrong With Shorthand

Executives say:—

- "She's busy now. Let it go."
- "Has all she can write today."
- "I used up her time dictating."
- "Interruptions hold her up."
- "She can't get out all she's taken."
- "She can't help me with other things."
- "I'm forced to cut dictation short."

Thomas W. Russell

is one of the foremost insurance men in Hartford, "the insurance capital of America." He does not allow shorthand to vex him or curb his energy.

What's Wrong With Shorthand

Secretaries say:—

- "No time for real secretarial work."
- "Shorthand is nothing to boast of."
- "Its routine kills my ambition."
- "Strained attention leaves me fagged."
- "Cold notes are maddening."
- "The 3 to 5 pressure is terrific."
- "The other girls can't help me out."
- "Yes, I do mind staying late."

Shorthand no longer hampers this man

How much more work is turned out by a man who uses The Dictaphone than by a man of equal ability who clings to shorthand?

SOME say 50 per cent. more—others claim more than that.

Thomas W. Russell didn't know.

But he did know that the insurance business of Allen, Russell & Allen was stepping fast. That competition was terrific. That other interests were crying for more attention. Whenever he had to be out of the office the greater part of a day he had batches of left-over dictation to get through on the following morning before he could tackle the new day's work.

A generation ago, the shorthand

invention may have seemed startling in its speed and efficiency. But it is far too old-fashioned for such a modern office as Thomas W. Russell's.

Miss Reardon agreed with him. She saw that at last there was a chance to do more than stenographic work—a chance to do real secretarial work.

So today Thomas W. Russell enjoys a freedom from delays and enslaving routine which are hampering other executives. The Dictaphone has increased his working capacity, broadened Miss Reardon's usefulness to him and to herself.

Unquestionably, The Dictaphone is one of the factors responsible for Mr. Russell's writing more insurance last year than any broker in Connecticut.

Our fathers scorned the *typewriter*—until they gave it a fair trial. It is certain that many executives who have never used The Dictaphone are likewise skeptical. We ask them to see if this skepticism is justified. The Dictaphone will be lent to any executive who wants to try it out. It can be kept until he finds out at his leisure what a great help it is. Notify the Dictaphone office nearest you and have one sent today. It places you under no expense or obligation.

An Invitation to Skeptics

Look in your Telephone Book for nearest office

DICTAPHONE
SALES CORP'N
154 Nassau Street
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DICTATE TO THE DICTAPHONE

and double your ability to get things done





Give us Telephones

Following the war, when business and social life surged again into normal channels, there came the cry from homes, hospitals, schools, mills, offices — "Give us telephones." No one in the telephone company will ever forget those days.

Doctors, nurses and those who were sick had to be given telephones first. New buildings, delayed by war emergency, had to be constructed, switchboards built and installed, cables made and laid, lines run and telephones attached.

The telephone shortage is never far away. If for a few years the telephone company was unable to build ahead, if it neglected to push into the markets for capital and materials for the future's need, there would be a recurrence of the dearth of telephones. No one could dread that eventuality so much as the 350,000 telephone workers.

Bell System engineers measure and forecast the growth of communities; cables, conduits, switchboards and buildings are planned and developed years ahead of the need, that facilities may be provided in advance of telephone want. Population or business requirement added to a community must find the telephone ready, waiting.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

diamond ornaments from the revolutionary wreck. She was torn between two desires. She wished to wear her treasures to dazzle her friends, but she dared not, for her husband held a responsible government post, and her display might bring him into trouble.

The authorities have invented a number of new offenses. "Economic espionage" is one of these. Any Russian who gives information to which the authorities object, especially if to a foreigner, is liable to be executed under this law. Last year a gentlewoman in Minsk was brought to trial. She had been secretary to the American Relief Administration there, and in the course of her regular work had written to a local official, on behalf of the A. R. A., asking for information about farming conditions, the state of the crops and the timber reserves.

This was not unusual. Every branch of the A. R. A. did it, for in distributing large sums in relief it is necessary to have a foundation of exact knowledge of local conditions and needs. However, after the American Relief had left Russia the authorities chose to take offense. The lady was sentenced to ten years' severe imprisonment on the charge of espionage. Severe imprisonment means treatment as a criminal— isolation and hard labor.

Much that has been written of the coercion and ill-treatment of foreigners in Russia is, however, very wide of the mark. If the visitor to Russia be not a Latvian, an Estonian or a Pole, he will almost certainly be treated with great courtesy, but will be effectually supervised, at least until the police are fully satisfied as to his purpose. The foreigner's letters, both incoming and outgoing, are examined in the mails. This is part of the regular routine, a large staff of girl assistants being employed by the political police for that purpose. If there is an upset or alarm the foreigner's newspapers or letters may be held up for a few weeks or may never be delivered. It is remarkable how newspapers sympathetic to communism get through regularly, while others do not.

If the foreign visitor's doings are likely to be of special interest—say, for example, if he is seeking to do business with the Government—some reliable person will be attached to him, either as translator or hotel servant. If the political police are uneasy about him his rooms will be unobtrusively but thoroughly examined during his absence. Probably he will never realize that his things have been touched.

Mr. MacKenzie relates that he lived for some time in a government guest-house and was on friendly terms with all the staff. Later on, in Latvia, he says:

I met an official formerly connected with that guest-house. He explained to me, as a good joke, how we visitors in that house were watched, how our callers were studied, how our desks were so fixed that they could be opened easily, how one man stood at watch, at such times, to give warning of our return while the others did their searching. My friend in Latvia may or may not have been telling me the truth. Anyway, it did not matter. The foreigner who has anything to conceal and who leaves it in his rooms where the police can find it, deserves his fate.

One familiar police method is to compel

ALFRED CORTOT AT HIS STEINWAY



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NO MATTER where the Steinway goes it carries with it the very essence of the great and subtle art of music. Its response to the hand and spirit of the musician is unequalled. Through its miraculous singing tone the most exquisite passages and the most profound measures of the great composers attain their full significance. It was chosen by Liszt and Rubinstein. It is the choice of such pianists as Paderewski, Rachmaninoff and Hofmann. But the greatest tribute to its excellence is this—that the overwhelming majority of Steinway pianos have been bought by people of moderate means, who have realized the true economy that lies in buying the best. Always the most satisfactory. Always the cheapest in the end.

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and up will pay for the transatlantic round-trip fare—two delightful ocean voyages for hardly more than the cost of living at home.

\$226

and up will pay for an all-inclusive Tour of about three weeks to Paris and London and back.

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and up will pay for a slightly longer Tour of Great Britain, Ireland and various parts of the continent; a large choice of itineraries.

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of the total amount of \$600 for the three best descriptive articles of their actual experiences on the trip.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

a person working with a foreigner to act as a spy. A lady in Moscow who made herself conspicuous by her friendship with foreigners was stopt in the streets one afternoon and led to police headquarters. There, after hours of cross-examination, she was forced to sign a paper, pledging herself to report any activities of foreigners against the interests of the Government. The lady knew and cared nothing about politics and had nothing to report. A few weeks later she was rearrested and detained. She went mad in prison.

What the police do in the main is not to trouble the foreigner, but to keep a close watch on all Russians who visit him. In Leningrad, last summer, the legations and missions became almost isolated, for Russians knew that any man or woman who made himself or herself prominent by close intercourse with the foreign diplomats would be arrested. In Moscow in 1922 the British mission had weekly social gatherings which were attended by large numbers of Russians of the old aristocracy. There were music and dancing and something substantial to eat. After a time this feature, which was the one bright spot in the lives of many old Russians, had to be abandoned. The people were afraid to go.

A few nights before I left Moscow in November I gave a party for my friends. Three ladies who had accepted sent excuses at the last moment. "I am afraid to go to a foreigner's house," was the burden of each refusal.

When I went through Siberia last November a group of professors and experts awaited trial at Novonikolaievsk on a charge of economic espionage. They had written to their old English employers telling of the condition of the mines which the Englishmen had formerly owned. The penalty for this was death. A distinguished engineer in Omsk was sentenced to be shot last year for writing to his old British employer and giving him information about existing conditions.

The latest crime, along these lines, is "inadvertent" or "unconscious" espionage, in which a person is supposed to have given information unfavorable to the authorities without any evil intent. This, as a rule, is punished by only three years of exile, or in more serious cases, five years of severe imprisonment.

Some day the Soviet Government will realize that police rule is bad rule. The terror and all its accompaniments to-day do more harm to the authorities who adopt them than to the victims. And Russia will never recover until the terror is abandoned.

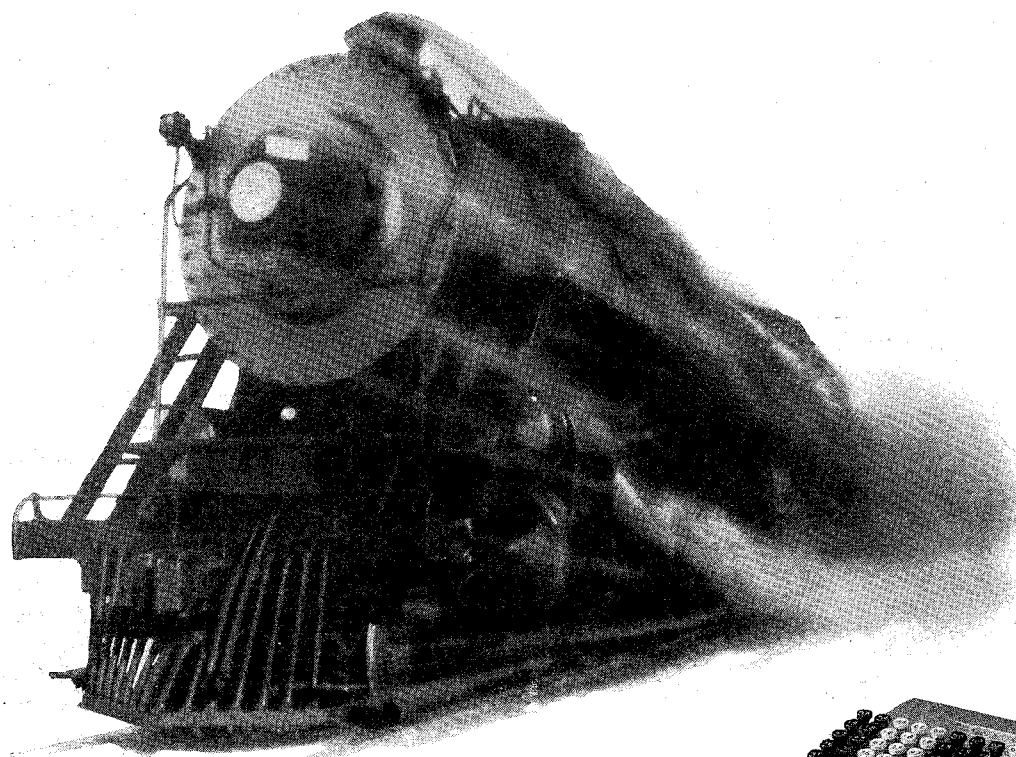
Heinous.—JUDGE—"Did you or did you not strike this woman?"

LANDLORD—"Your honor, I only remarked that the wall-paper in her apartment bore finger-prints."

JUDGE—"Two years for knocking her flat. Next case."—*Belle Hop.*

No Choice.—"Are you in favor of economy?"

"It doesn't make any difference whether you're in favor of it not," answered Senator Sorghum. "When you're working on a government salary you've got to have it."—*Washington Star.*



*If not made by
Felt & Tarrant
it's not a
Comptometer*

Speed-with-Safety

Down the track in a thundering roar sweeps the overland Limited.

"Danger ahead" flashes the signal.

The engineer didn't see it.

Suddenly, with a burst of hissing air and crunching grind of tightening brakes, the train quivers, falters and trembles to a safe stop.

Was it a miracle?

No, just a safeguard—an Automatic Mechanical Control provided to set the brakes when the human control fails to function.

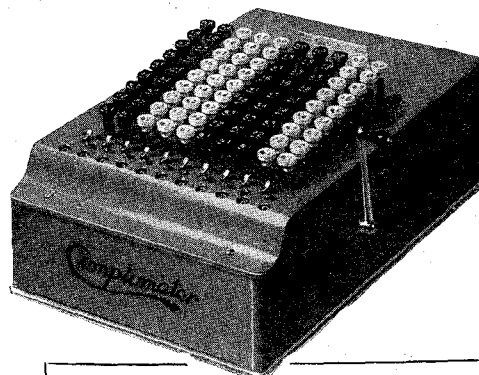
* * *

Similar in effect, though less dramatic, is what happens in the Comptometer when the operator unwittingly speeds past a slighted keystroke.

Instantly the key-board locks through automatic action of the Controlled-key. The block cannot be passed until the error has been righted. That's easy. A full stroke of the slighted key and a light touch of the release key and the operator speeds on with her adding.

In both cases "speed with safety" is assured and serious loss averted by mechanical control of human oversight.

A Comptometer man will be glad to respond to your request for free demonstration.



TO secure the highest degree of economy in machine figuring, two things are indispensable:

- 1—Speed-with-Accuracy.
- 2—The universal application of Speed-with-Accuracy to all figure work.

Speed, on all adding and calculating is a well-known feature of the Comptometer—it speaks for itself.

Human mistakes are the chief source of error in the operation of any machine. In the Comptometer this danger is safeguarded by:

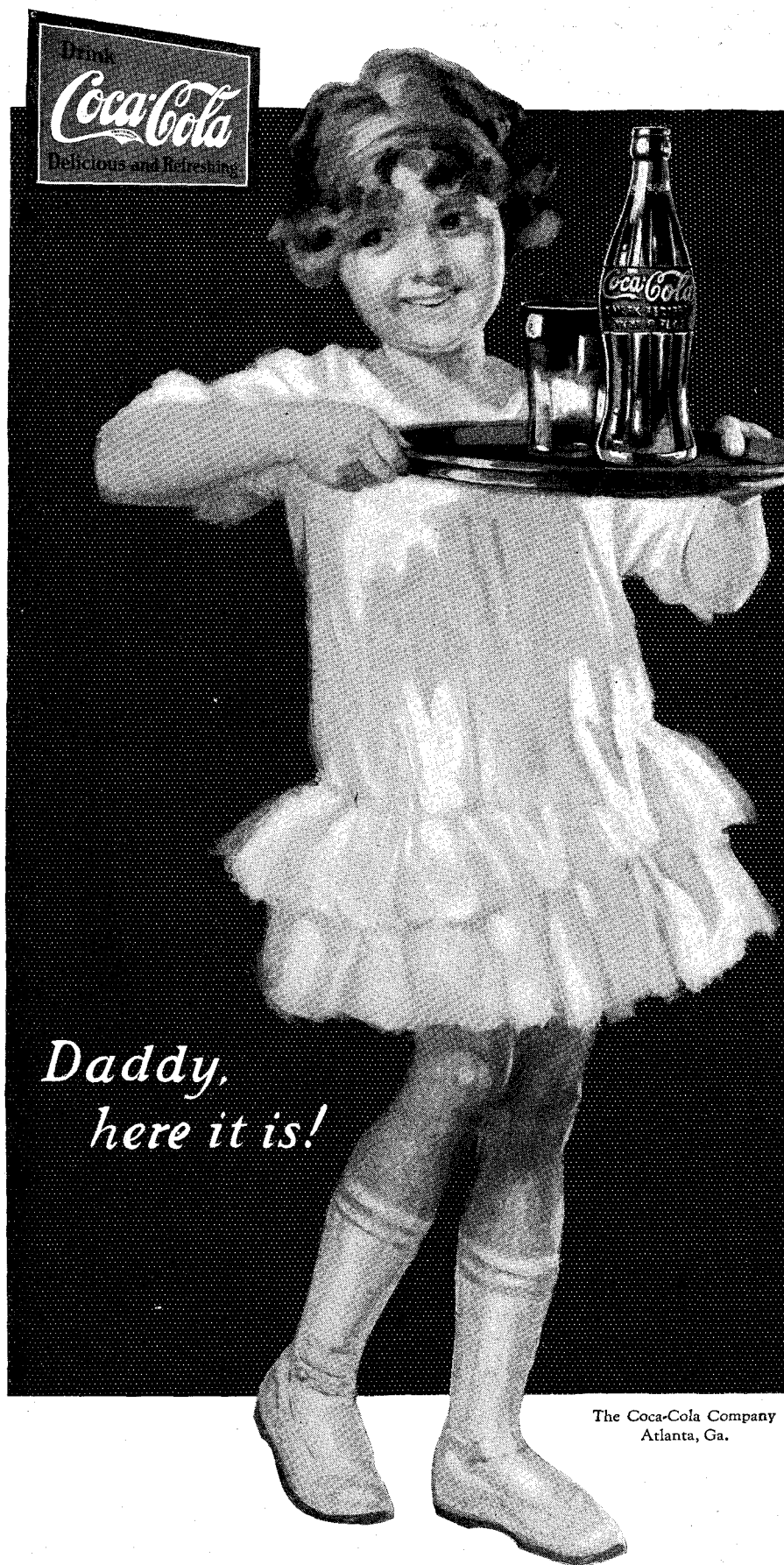
The Controlled-key which will not permit a partial keystroke to register an error—

And the "Clear" signal which warns the operator against beginning a new operation on an uncleared register.



FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO.
1731 No. Paulina St. Chicago, Illinois

CONTROLLED KEY
Comptometer
REG. TRADE MARK
ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINE



*Daddy,
here it is!*

The Coca-Cola Company
Atlanta, Ga.

Refreshment time and
the sociability of thirst
— Such is the charm
of purity at home.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

THE VERSATILE POLE WHO WON THE NOBEL LITERARY PRIZE

THE life of the winner of the 1924 Nobel Prize in Literature, Ladislav Reymont, is sketched by Rupert Hughes, in the *International Book Review* for February. Mr. Hughes, who was Mr. Reymont's host during the Polish novelist's recent stay in America, states that the outstanding characteristics of the present prose laureate of the world are his simplicity and aversion to being lionized. M. Reymont, it is recorded, tried hard to gain an education but he was expelled from every school he entered and then became a telegraph operator.

"Ladislav Stanislaw Reymont was born on May 6, 1868, in that part of Poland which at that time remained under Russian domination," Mr. Hughes writes, in the course of his article, based on information secured from Reymont while he was in America. "He was of a family of twelve which was very patriotic and poor. His mother took, with her five brothers, an active part in the insurrection of 1863.

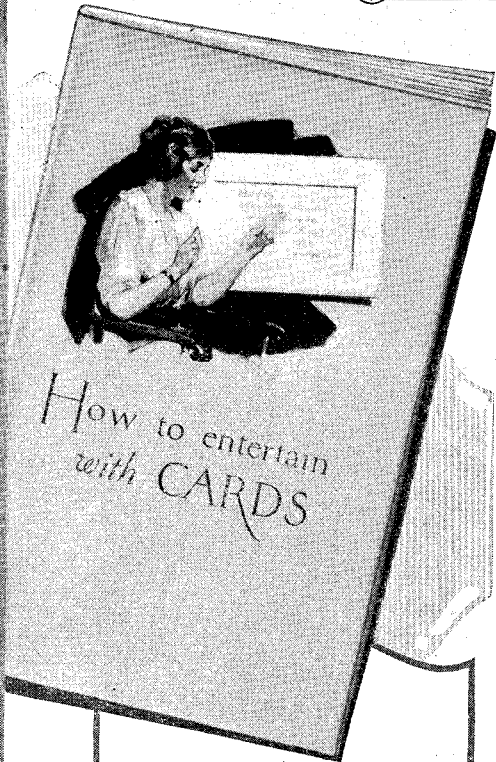
"The schools at that time were instruments of Russification. School children were not allowed to speak Polish within the walls of the school. Reymont went from one school to another, expelled from all of them.

"He began early to earn his living. He was a store clerk and telegraph operator. He was an actor in a wandering theatrical troupe. He was twice a railroad employee. He tried farming, and even entered the famous monastery of the Paulist Fathers in Czestochowa with the purpose of becoming a monk. He entered the literary field in 1894 with the publishing of a short story, and his novels now comprise twenty-three volumes.

"When Reymont came to America, it was exceedingly Reymontish of him to behave as he did. He came quietly, shyly, across our threshold, conferred with a few Polish friends, and could not be induced to permit lionization even among his compatriots.

"Reymont lingered only a brief while in New York. He went as soon as possible to Chicago, where numbers of Polish immigrants work in the stock-yards. As soon as he had filled his eyes, his ears, and his heart he returned to Poland, where he is a farmer after a life of so many experiments.

"It is fascinating to imagine what happened to his soul when the Nobel Prize burst about his head with its rain of gold. Forty thousand dollars in one thunderbolt from heaven! And all that for a man who has given his life to humility and the portrayal of the humble!"



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THE kind of parties where everybody has a good time! Card parties, of course, and with so many clever, happy touches that the evening's recreation is a pleasant memory for months to come.

All these original suggestions and practical helps are in the book

"How to Entertain with Cards."
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Let it be your guide in planning your parties, give your guests fresh, clean packs of the cards they all prefer — Bicycles with their big indexes, splendid finish and wear-proof quality — and any gathering in your home, large or small, formal or informal, should be a success.

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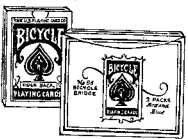
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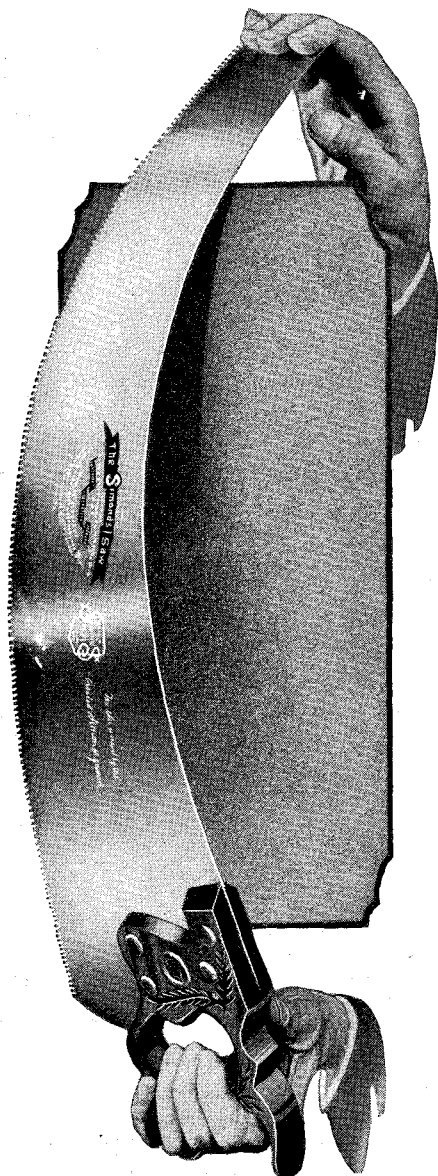
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IT is difficult to appreciate the difference between a Simonds saw and an ordinary saw—until you get **BEHIND** a Simonds.

THEN you will find that Simonds steel, Simonds design and Simonds workmanship have combined to produce a saw that **SINGS** its way through a board quickly, cleanly and easily.

The Simonds Blue Ribbon saw is typical of the quality that Simonds has been putting into cutting steel since 1832. The name Simonds on the blade of ANY cutting tool is your guarantee of quality. It will pay you to insist upon a Simonds saw.

SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL COMPANY
Fitchburg, Mass.
"The Saw Makers" Established 1832
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SIMONDS
Pronounced SI-MONDS
SAWS FILES KNIVES STEEL

SPORTS ▽ AND ▽ ATHLETICS

THE HIGH COST OF WATCHING OTHER PEOPLE PLAY

ANOTHER athletic championship has been annexed by the United States. We spend, it is announced, well over a billion dollars a year on sports, which is more than is spent by all the other countries of the world combined. But there is a catch in this championship, it appears, which considerably diminishes the glory of it. Practically all of our huge expenditure

the loss of but one set, a feat that had been accomplished but three times previously in the history of international tennis competition. We retained international supremacy in polo and led the world in golf. Three international match events in thoroughbred racing returned American horses winner: over Epinard, fleetest equine of Europe. American boxers successfully defended their championships against invading challengers. In brief, the United States came



WE LIKE TO LOOK ON—AND PAY WELL FOR THE PRIVILEGE

The Yale Bowl, during a Yale-Harvard game, represents a sport investment of approximately \$2,000,000, including the cost of the bowl, the tickets, training for the team and numerous et ceteras.

goes to pay for watching other people play. The people of the British Empire, for instance, spend more on actual sport, that is on playing themselves, than we do, and, "our national preference to watch paid experts perform in various athletic lines," deduces Paul MacDonald, in the *Dearborn Independent*, "marks us a nation of sport enthusiasts, rather than participants." It would cost us a good deal less if, like the Britishers, we played games rather than watched them. But it appears, says Mr. MacDonald, that to watch the skilled performance of others is more pleasant to us than to engage in competition ourselves—and we pay a staggering price for this preference. The year just passed, continues Mr. MacDonald, has been the most successful sports year in the United States. During that time—

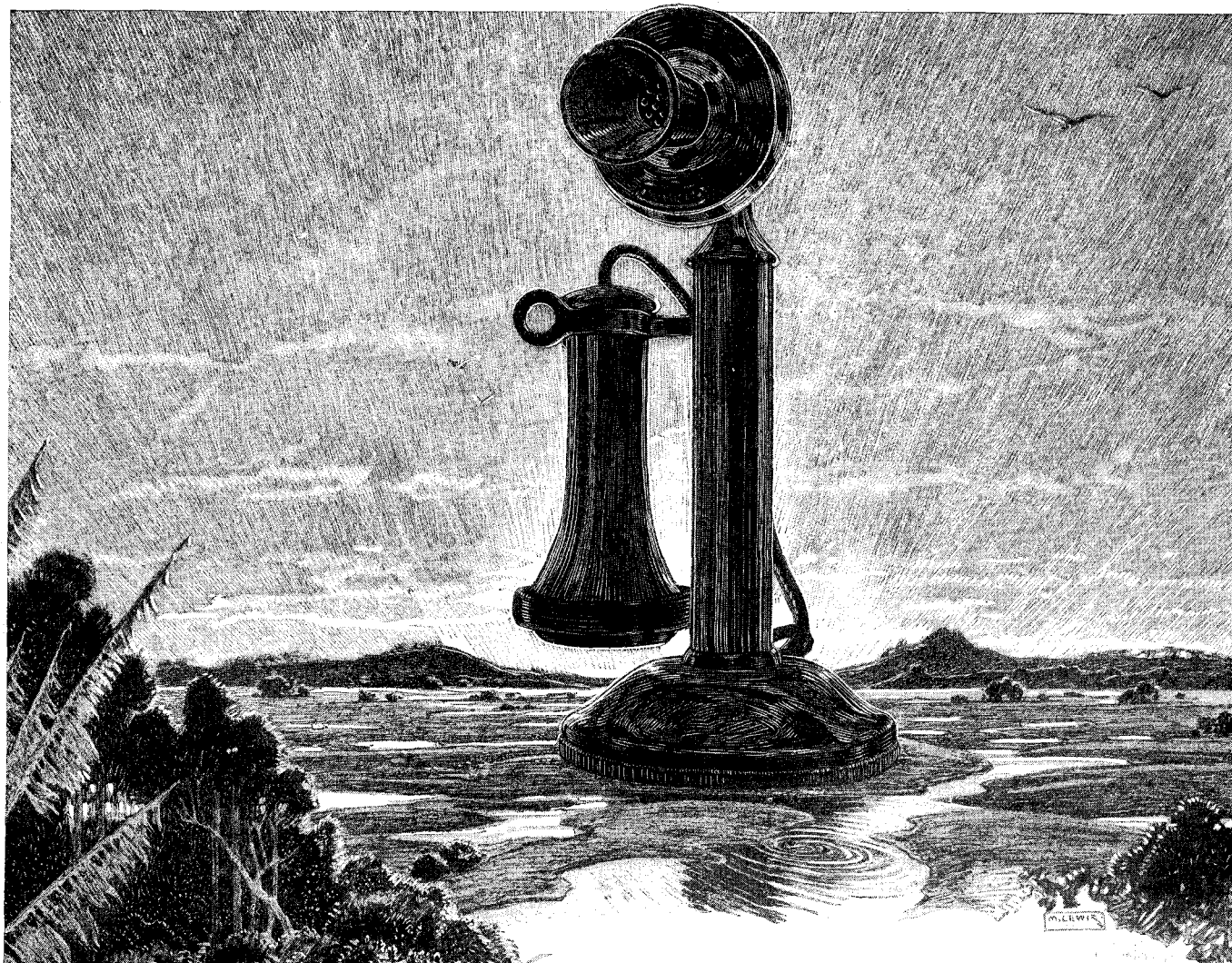
The United States attained to world supremacy in sport. Among our victories at the Olympic Games were those of the track and field events, tennis, swimming, trap-shooting, and rowing. We retained the Davis Cup, symbolic of world supremacy in tennis, defending this trophy with

near gaining world supremacy in all the major and minor sports. It was the most successful year any nation has ever experienced in sports.

There was a great deal to see in sports in this country during 1924, and since there was more to see and more people than ever before were anxious to watch, the expenditure of money reached an amount that no one can accurately tabulate. There has been nothing similar in the history of the world.

Those who discuss the high cost of sport usually point to a world series that lasted seven days and showed gate receipts totaling more than a million dollars, to an international polo match of two games that cost more than a million, and to football games where the receipts were more than \$200,000. But, these events are but a drop in the bucket. They become insignificant in the face of total expenditure.

The polo matches on the Hempstead Plains, where stands the Meadow Brook Club at Westbury, Long Island, cost more than \$500,000. From a social standpoint it was the most brilliant sports event of the year. Among the spectators was the Prince of Wales and several society leaders of the British Empire. Society in this country was either there in person or represented. The gate receipts came near the half-million



A typical asphalt lake under tropical skies where asphalt oozes up from the depths of the earth. In the United States asphalt is produced in the refining of petroleum.

Asphalt

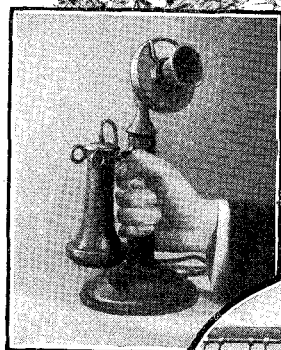
— in your telephone*

It is a fact! Asphalt, like that with which your streets are paved, is used to help coat the telephone on your desk—a protection against the perspiration and pressure of your hand.

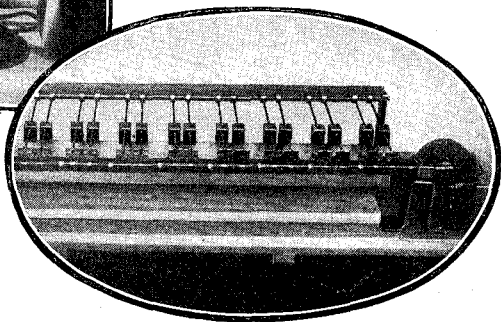
Why asphalt? is a natural question. The answer is the same as to why gold? Why silk? Why coal?—or any of the other surprising materials in a telephone. *It is the best for the requirement.*

Search for these “bests” has led Western Electric all over the world. Your telephone is the product of six continents, but of one guiding purpose—to produce an instrument that will work right, look right and last long.

* No. 10 of a series on raw materials.



The test. This rubbing instrument imitates the pressure of your hand on the coated transmitter stand. Applied steadily for days, it gives an equivalent of several years' actual service.



Western Electric

SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

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COLGATE'S removes causes of tooth decay

Preventive science is the new development in dentistry. Its aim is to keep teeth healthy—and teeth can be kept healthy only when they are kept clean.

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Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream washes teeth clean. Washing action results from the mild vegetable-oil soap. Non-gritty chalk removes clinging particles of food; the soap washes them away. Combined action of soap and chalk polishes teeth and protects them.

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Address _____ (This offer good only in U. S. A.)

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

mark. The amount spent to play the two games and the amount spent to see them was about \$1,000,000.

A stupendous sum of money is invested in polo in this country. There is no chance to get back this money unless a sudden trend makes the real estate desirable and valuable for residence lots. Crowds at polo matches are usually small. The amount of money realized in receipts each year by any team (with the exception of the International Four) is hardly enough to buy one crack polo pony. Among the chief items of expense is that of wardrobe (even at club matches), traveling expenses and the social functions which usually follow the games.

Turn to the world series of more recent date. The official figures of Commissioner K. M. Landis show that more than \$1,000,000 was taken in at the gates of the Washington and New York ball parks for the seven games. Mr. Landis's figures represent the face value of tickets but the people that saw the games in Washington (where four of them were played) paid more than the indicated sum. The day before the series opened in Washington tickets were selling at two and three times their face value. Never in the history of baseball have scalpers reaped such a harvest.

The gate receipts represented but part of the money spent to see the world series. Many who attended came from afar. Some foreign countries and every State in the Union were represented. A fortune was spent in railroad fares. Automobile travel added a staggering sum. Hotel bills formed a large item.

But, considering baseball as a whole, the amount spent on a world series is but a small fraction of the money spent on the sport. There are sixteen major-league teams, and while attendance figures are not given out for publication, you can estimate what the owners of these sixteen major-league teams received during the recent season by considering what one team is known to have done. The Detroit club, finishing third in the American League, played to more than 1,000,000 persons on its home park alone. One-half the games, of course, were played away from home. The average attendance of every game the team played in Detroit was about 14,000. On this basis an estimate of 16,000,000 as an attendance figure is very conservative.

Besides the sixteen major-league teams, there are innumerable other leagues in organized baseball. These carry various classifications, but that has nothing to do with attendance. Nearly every recognized league in the land made good profits in 1924. It was a big season even for the minors.

Besides the recognized minor leagues there are a few leagues known as "out-laws." Organized baseball will not deal with them. But they draw crowds just the same.

Next comes a group of leagues that play games two and three times a week. Then there are the twilight leagues, made possible by daylight savings time. These leagues are equipped with good playing material. Many of them have star college players and others have men that jumped from organized baseball. Games start at six o'clock, and in many sections the "twilighters" outdraw the organized team playing in the afternoon.

To this group of organizations must be



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Give it continuous
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Formamint releases a powerful yet safe antiseptic that keeps up the germicidal action long enough really to clear out the throat germs, and that can be used at frequent enough intervals to make the treatment continuous.

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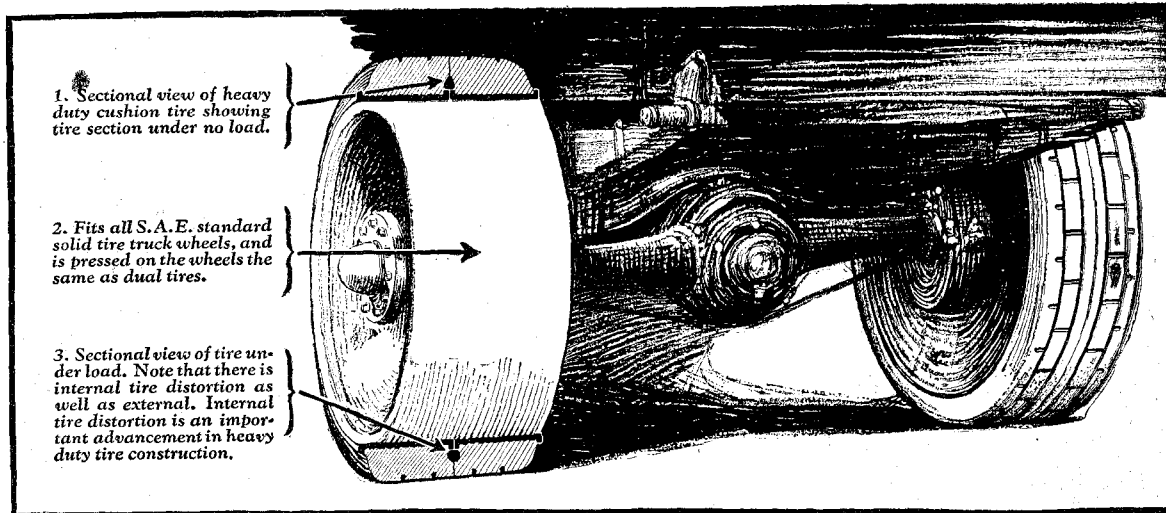
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New Principle Brings Hollow Center Cushioning to Heavy Duty Trucks

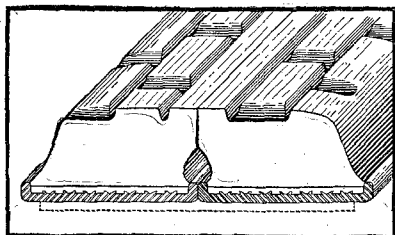
To Technical Men

The cushioning ability of the Heavy Duty Cushion Tire is not wholly dependent upon external tire distortion. Its hollow center construction allows a free internal displacement of the tread under load, a tread movement that is not restricted by road contact friction or other external forces.

The inside faces of the tire tread are so designed that when the tires are pressed on the wheel the abutting faces forming the hollow center are forced into direct contact under great pressure, preventing any possibility of the wedging of foreign matter between the tire sections and gradually filling up the internal cavity.

A uniform cure is made possible owing to the smaller mass of rubber in the individual units.

Unbalanced tire strains in either section are readily transmitted to the adjoining section and counter-balanced, reinforcing the individual units against momentary overloading.



Leading truck manufacturers are now in a position to honor specifications on U. S. Heavy Duty Cushion Tires

IN the perfection of the new U. S. Heavy Duty Cushion Tire, the operator of heavy trucks will see the most important development in economic haulage in many years.

Such a tire has been wanted for a long time, for it has been evident that the ideal combination of maximum cushioning and lowest cost per mile would be a *hollow cushion tire*—if such a tire could ever be produced in the width required.

It remained for the technicians of the United States Rubber Company to keep at this problem until they solved it. The new U. S. Heavy Duty Cushion Tire is the result.

The illustration above, showing the sectionalized view of this tire, will make its action and effect obvious.

Note that it is made in two

sections—the hollowed-out portion of each section meeting to form the pressure-sealed hollow center.

This is a radical departure from conventional design and is the secret of the successful application of the hollow center principle to wide tires.

Each section is a complete tire in itself but when applied to the wheel the two together assume the characteristics of a single tire.

Due to its construction, the Heavy Duty Cushion Tire provides not only the maximum cushioning, but also maximum carrying capacity.

It is therefore not necessary to oversize in order to get the carrying ability required.

The United States Rubber Company does not hesitate to state its confidence that the U. S. Heavy Duty Cushion Tire is destined to effect greater economy, in lessened damage to load and in tire cost per mile, than any other truck tire of this class ever produced.

United States  Rubber Company

Trade Mark

U. S. Heavy Duty Cushion Tire

This tooth brush reaches every tooth every time you brush

SCIENCE has created a brush that cleans all the teeth. It is not just any brush made small enough to get into the mouth.

It has a curved surface that fits the shape of your jaw. It has saw-tooth bristle-tufts that reach in between teeth. It has a large end tuft that helps clean the backs of front teeth and the backs of hard-to-get-at molars. This brush is the Pro-phy-lac-tic.

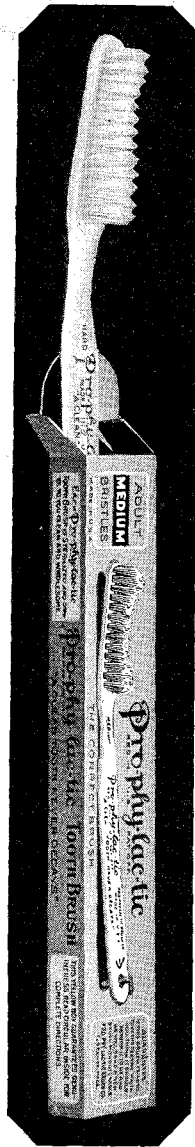
Do you know what makes your teeth decay? It is germs. Germs are always in your mouth. They collect upon your teeth. They create lactic acid. This destroys the enamel. The important thing is to keep germs off your teeth—to remove the clinging mucin, which holds the germs fast against them. That requires a brush scientifically designed with a saw-tooth arrangement of bristles. It requires a brush with a large end tuft that can reach the backs of back teeth. There is such a brush—the Pro-phy-lac-tic.

Do you brush your gums when you brush your teeth? You should. See how the center row of bristles on every Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush is sunk below the level of the two outer rows. That is to give your gums the correct and mild massage they need. Brush your gums. They will soon take on a hard and firm appearance, with a light, coral pink color which shows that they are healthy. Healthy gums mean healthier teeth. Science designed the Pro-phy-lac-tic to keep gums healthy.

free Tooth brushes for life to the reader who helps us with a new headline for this advertisement. The present headline is "This tooth brush reaches every tooth every time you brush." After reading the text can you supply a new headline? We offer to the writer of the best one submitted four free Pro-phy-lac-tics every year for life. In case of a tie the same prize will be given to each. Your chance is as good as anyone's. Mail the coupon or write a letter. The winning headline will be selected by the George Batten Company, Inc., Advertising Agents. This offer expires on March 13, 1925.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

added the semi-pro groups. They play on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Admission is charged to their games. Most of them have big followings and rivalry is often more intense between these organizations than in the organized baseball sections.

The secret of the millions upon millions of dollars spent on viewing ball games in this country rests in the income-tax office, and it would take a corps of Federal experts quite some time to figure it all out. And then the total would not be correct, for in many instances the baseball receipts do not appear definitely as such but become part of general sums.

On the other side of the gate is the terrific cost of upkeep. Think of what it costs to send these teams around the country! Railroad fares and hotel bills mount into fortunes each year. Any one would be independently wealthy as would his children and grandchildren, if he had the money the teams of either major league spend annually on railroad fares and hotel bills. Add to this the sum spent by the many minors and semi-pros.

The property owned by ball clubs in the United States is worth more than entire towns, points out Mr. MacDonald, and towns of considerable size at that. To draw well the ball park must be conveniently located, as near as possible to the center of the city, and—

Real estate so situated in the large cities that support major-league teams is worth a great deal of money. Try to estimate the land value of the two parks in New York City and the one in Brooklyn, the two in Philadelphia, two in Chicago, two in Boston and two in St. Louis. Then there are Cleveland, Cincinnati, Washington, Pittsburgh, and Detroit. The last-named city has its ball park less than a mile from the city hall. These parks cover more than sixteen city blocks of choice real estate. And on nearly all of them now rest stadiums that cost from \$500,000 up.

The next three leagues are the International, the American Association and the Pacific Coast. Right behind them, in popular rating, comes the Southern Association. These four leagues have thirty-two clubs representing cities from coast to coast and border to border. There are huge fortunes tied up in real estate in these leagues. The thirty-two parks represent mammoth real-estate holdings. Then come the Western League, Texas League and Eastern League. After them a long list of other leagues, graded down according to their importance. They all own land buildings.

The cost of keeping up these plants is enormous. The New York Giants of the National League must take in \$550,000 at the gate before they can begin to make profits in any season. Their annual expenses are \$550,000. The cost of putting the New York Yankees on the field is about the same. Other major-league teams are not under the same terrific expense, but none of them has expenses less than \$250,000 a season. Most of them spend nearer half a million dollars than a quarter million.

With this upkeep, it is evident that the gate receipts must be enormous to enable the club owners to make large profits. It becomes apparent that the public pays



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the drop—
15 drops to
the box—

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millions of dollars to see baseball played in this country.

America's next largest investment in sports comes in football. It is only in comparatively recent times that football has been a powerful magnet.

There are more than 300 college and university football teams. More than 300 played this year. To see them play the public paid many millions.

No ball game was ever played before a crowd as large as that which saw Michigan and Illinois battle in the new stadium at Urbana, Illinois, in October. Nor did as many people ever see a single ball game as attended the Iowa-Illinois game in November. The gate receipts at football games mount away over those at ball games, except at a world series. The top price for box seats at nearly all major ball parks is \$1.25. The price of seats at football games is twice that much, with extra prices for box seats where they are available.

None of the major educational institutions would think of building a stadium now with a seating capacity of less than 60,000. The mammoth structures completed this year and those contemplated for the near future, all seat more than 60,000, and architectural plans are so drawn that additional seats may be built to bring the capacity of the stadium above the 100,000 mark if conditions demand such an increase in future years.

Stadiums are arising in the East, Middle West, Far West and South. The construction is in response to public demand. Most of the new stadiums cost around \$1,000,000. Some that will be built in the next five years will cost considerably more.

The money spent in building stadiums is little when compared to the money spent by those that fill them. Here the cost mounts higher than in any other sport. To begin with, few colleges or universities are adjacent to large cities. Most of our leading institutions are lodged next to villages.

The most stupendous stadium dedicated this year belongs to the University of Illinois, located at Urbana, and Urbana has Champaign as a twin village. The populations of Urbana and Champaign are exceedingly small and Chicago is the nearest city of consequence. But Illinois managed to get more than 70,000 persons into her stadium on a few occasions this autumn. On the day of the game dozens of special trains rolled into Champaign and Urbana, bringing crowds from various distant points in the Middle West. The price of admission produced total gate receipts running well over \$100,000 at each of these games, but this was small in comparison with the sums spent by multitudes to reach the stadium. Again the national cost of sport must take account of large traveling expenses.

In football the enthusiast will go on long journeys to see his favorite team play. There is not the same condition in baseball. No matter where you live in the United States there is a league team in some town or city fairly close by and the long railroad journey is not necessary.

The vast sums taken in at football games enable college sports to continue on a large scale. At nearly all the colleges and universities it is football that makes the athletic wheel go round. The money taken in at the gate is used to defray the expenses of other sports. Nearly all college ball teams are a heavy loss to the institutions they represent. Track and field athletics are another financial burden on the colleges, or would be, except for the money taken in at football games. For some reason the

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A breath pure as Maytime—instantly!

MAY BREATH is science's newest contribution to protect against a grave social offense. It is an antiseptic mouth wash in tablet form; a scientific purifier, not a mere perfume that cries out your effort at concealment.

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* * * *

Bad breath is a universal offense.

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Certain foods cause it. Smoking is another cause; decaying food in the mouth another, stomach disorders, etc.

No one is immune. Few realize they have it. Careful people guard against it. This in fairness to themselves and their friends.

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Now millions have thanked us for this new way. It comes in thin tin boxes that you carry with you. No matter what the cause of your bad breath—mouth, stomach, tobacco, food or drink—it corrects it.

Never go to a dance, theatre, any social gathering; never risk close contact with others, without first taking this simple precaution.

A box free

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TO DRUGGISTS: Redeem all these coupons you get, as per our offer, send to us as they accumulate, and we will pay you 15 cents each in cash.

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Some smokers are apparently easy to please and easy to suit in their pipe tobacco. There are plenty of brands for them.

Edgeworth is made to suit the hard-to-please smoker—in fact, for those who might call themselves connoisseurs, if pipe smokers ever did apply so high-sounding a term to themselves.

Mr. Burrow, while modestly regretting his avowed lack of equipment as a testimonial writer, speaks volumes in one trenchant sentence.

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Larus & Brother Co.,
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Gentlemen:

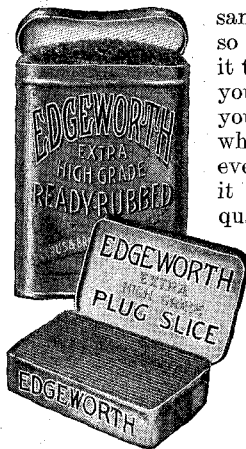
Were I possessed of a gifted power of speech, a trenchant pen, and a Harvard vocabulary, I'd dash off to you a prosy sentiment extolling the virtues of Edgeworth. However, *it suits me—and I'm hard to please!*

This—after many unsatisfactory attempts to suit my sensitive palate. My records of purchase will bear me out that it satisfies me, and I'd go a long way for Edgeworth.

Very truly yours,
G. M. Burrow

Edgeworth in a way is similar to the kind of men you form decided opinions of—perhaps favorable, perhaps unfavorable. But the point is, the very character of such men forces you to a definite opinion, one way or the other.

Edgeworth is pretty much that kind of tobacco—smokers either like it immensely or not at all.



Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality. Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 2B South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidor holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

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To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

public does not care for track and field games. Only a few persons attend national and intercollegiate meets. The public simply does not take to them. But as track and field sports are among the most beneficial that can be indulged in it is wise to continue them. The profits that the collegiate football season brings makes this continuance possible.

Besides football only one other college sport promises to become generally self-supporting and that is basket-ball. In recent years college basket-ball has come into public favor. Last year the crowds broke all records. If this increase continues basket-ball will soon be a money-maker in all colleges of any size and consequence athletically.

College rowing, boxing, wrestling, fencing, skating, hockey, swimming and soccer teams are not self-supporting. Football makes it possible to continue them. Take rowing as an example, suggests the writer:

It costs about \$25,000 to put a varsity eight through a rowing season. In rowing, the money is all going out and none ever coming in. There is no "gate" at a rowing regatta, altho it requires a financial outlay to view these races. The spectator almost always travels by train to reach the scene of the regatta. Then he must spend money for launch hire or bring his own yacht to view the proceedings in style. A great many spectators bring their own yachts. Running a yacht is an expensive proposition, as all men who own them know.

Horse-racing takes in many millions each year. Altho forbidden by law in many States (referring to thoroughbred racing) it is still lawful in some States, and there it flourishes. To have races you must have horses, and race-horses cost a great deal of money. To every "Man o' War" and "Morvich," bought for a small price and earning a fortune, there are a dozen racing animals that cost stupendous figures before they are even established as winning performers. No one is able to estimate the amount of money spent each year on race-horses. But, it is a fact that millions are annually invested in horses that have proved their winning ability, and those that promise some. And if the exact figures were ever known they would become insignificant beside the total amount spent by the public on horse-racing. Several millions of dollars were paid at the gate to see the three match races in which Epinard, the French champion, opposed the pick of American thoroughbreds this year. Then, consider the total gate receipts at the Kentucky Derby each May.

In thoroughbred racing the gate receipts become a minor item. The big item is the gambling. Regardless of what the thoroughbred-racing propagandists try to tell you, this sport would die in a few days at any track where betting was prohibited—and actually prevented. Thoroughbred racing is, frankly speaking, a dull sport unless there is a personal interest, and this is achieved by the making of a wager on the outcome.

The major harness circuit has not done so well in recent years. This organization, known as the Grand Circuit, devoted exclusively to harness racing, had a large following twenty years ago. Laws against bookmaking proved a severe blow to



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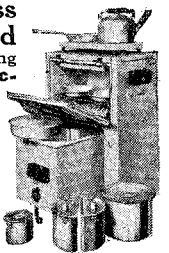
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harness racing. The Grand Circuit had its strongest field of operations in Michigan, but when that State decided that bets could no longer be made on races the Grand Circuit had to quit. Harness racing was supposed to exist on the interest the sport itself aroused, without the betting end to stimulate enthusiasm, but as soon as the Grand Circuit was asked to race without betting, it could not continue (in Michigan at least) without a heavy loss.

Auto racing has its place in sports calling for big investments. There are a number of speedways in this country, and each year sees a number of auto speed classics decided. Starting a car in a race is a costly proposition. It usually requires an outlay of about \$10,000 for the car and many of them are good for a single race only. The leading auto race of the year is the 500-mile event at Indianapolis, generally run on Memorial Day. Here the receipts reach a staggering sum, but that is necessary. An enormous plant has to be kept up 364 days each year for the race on the 365th day, and the prize list runs up into high figures. The enormous reward offered the drivers is what helps to bring the crowd. And the crowd comes from all parts of the country to view the event. It spends a few fine fortunes in railroad fares and traveling expenses other than the fares.

Long-distance races are held on speedways in the East, the Far South and on the Pacific Coast. Since not more than two races are held on a speedway each year (and rarely more than one) the imagination does not have to travel far to figure out what it costs to keep up these racing establishments. Many of the tracks are built of wood which, makes the expense all the greater.

In speed-boat racing, as in rowing, the money all goes out and none comes in. There are no gate receipts at speed-boat racing. To build a speed boat costs a great deal of money. There are few men in the country whose yearly salary is as big as the cost of a speed craft, particularly a boat fast enough to get into the Gold Cup Regatta. There are several power-boat regattas in the North each year, and a number in Florida during the winter months. All the figures of a financial nature at these events appear on one side of the ledger.

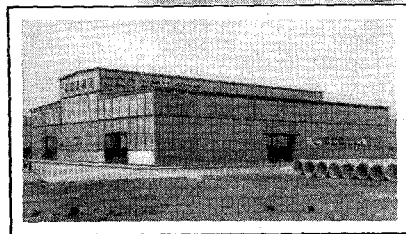
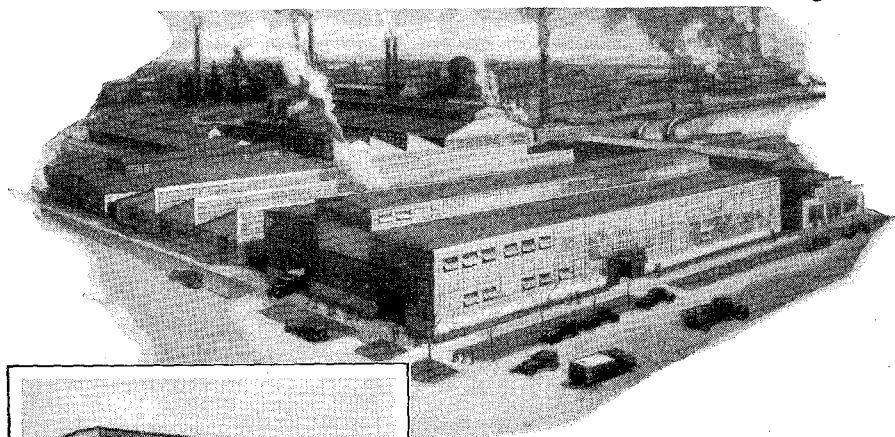
Boxing is another sport that calls for a great deal of traveling. Whenever Jack Dempsey steps into the ring to defend his title, the money spent in railroad fares is considerably larger than the money taken in at the gate, and with Dempsey defending his title the gate receipts must total more than \$1,000,000 to enable the promoter to break even. The Dempsey demands are in excess of a king's ransom, and he can ask for a half-million dollar guaranty with the same nonchalance that the corner druggist asks a dime for an ice-cream cone.

At the present time boxing is permitted under certain regulations in most of the States. The total gate receipts reach high because the sport has a general appeal and few men miss an opportunity to see a good bout, or what promises to be one. If more matches promised to be good bouts the gate receipts of boxing would rival those of baseball and football but there are few good bouts. Still, the public continues coming, ever hoping.

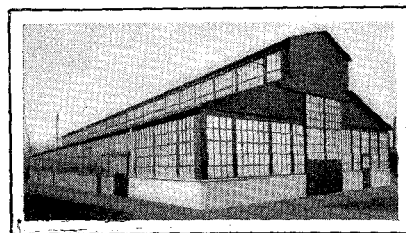
Soccer, hockey, professional football, speed skating, professional basket ball, wrestling, billiards, exhibition golf matches, tennis, and other sports draw millions of the public money. The exact amount will never be known, but the United States annually pays several billion to watch others play.

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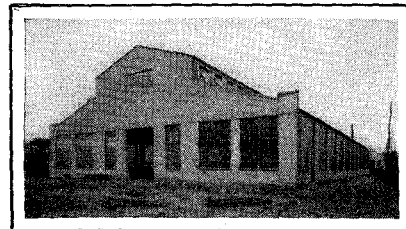
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

"IF THEY DON'T THINK, THEY LOSE"

"DID you ever watch the expressions," asks Grantland Rice, "on the faces of such competitors as Jack Dempsey, Walter Hagen, Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth or Bill Tilden in action?" If you have, announces Mr. Rice, you will have noticed about each an atmosphere of "detached concentration." This concentration, according to the veteran sports writer, who is publishing a series of short articles in *Collier's*, is fixt upon "a certain program, which they have mapped out," and they do not waste any thought upon outside factors. Briefly, says Mr. Rice:—

They are merely thinking through the job at hand—all the way through to the finish of the act.

Form, speed, power, skill and strength are of course highly important ingredients in building competitive success. But they are not the entire story. There must be a mental force back of these qualities which in the main consists of determination and concentration, two elements which can crash through a concrete wall.

Here is a sample: More than twenty years ago Jim Corbett met Jim Jeffries at Coney Island in an attempt to regain the heavyweight title. Corbett had planned a perfect training campaign, and he was at his best when he entered the ring. He had mapped out a certain campaign, which he carried through in flawless style. For over twenty rounds he had outpointed Jeffries by a wide margin. He had the championship in his hands.

"And then," as he says, "I almost forgot I was fighting Jeffries. I began mentally to lay my plans for a big theatrical tour with flashy posters scattered everywhere. I could see my name and my picture on these posters with big, black type announcing the recovery of the title I had lost to Fitzsimmons. I had won almost every round. There were only two or three rounds to go and there could only be one decision. And then suddenly I came to, and they told me I had been knocked out."

Corbett thought through twenty-two rounds and had his hand again upon the crown. But he made the mistake of not thinking through twenty-five rounds, since this happened to be a twenty-five-round fight.

Why is Jack Dempsey such an annihilating offensive machine? Partly because he is fast and because he can hit with either hand. But also because he has gone into action with a decisive line of thought, with his complete concentration upon a killing punch that may bring his opponent to the floor.

Dempsey isn't thinking in two or three directions. His entire mental attitude is focused on attack. They have all hit him because he never thinks along defensive lines. He is willing to trade punches with any one he meets, to take in order that he may give.

When Dempsey went after Willard, he started with the idea of bringing the big champion down at the first chance. Dempsey was looking for the first opening. Willard was uncertain whether to take the offensive or remain on the defensive. He had no definite campaign worked out



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twenty seconds after the fight had started. On Dempsey's face there was a look of savage concentration. He was thinking through along one set line. There was on Willard's face a puzzled look of doubt and uncertainty. He was either thinking in two or three bewildered directions or he wasn't thinking at all.

Yet when Dempsey met Tom Gibbons at Shelby conditions were reversed. In that fight Gibbons was thinking along purely defensive lines. His main idea was to protect himself and to keep the fight going as long as he could.

Dempsey was thinking in several directions. He was badly worried over the money squabble. He was worried over hints and threats of trouble at the ring. He had an armed guard around the ring, not knowing what might happen. He lacked the old concentration which had featured his other fights. He was an entirely different man two months later against Firpo when he came tearing across the ring with the idea of ending the battle in a punch. That wasn't the result of thinking through, but rather of recklessness, of over-eager impetuosity. It was not until the second round that he came to work with his mind focused in the right way on the job at hand.

It is the same, says the writer, with other sports. He quotes:

"The trouble with most golfers," says Jim Barnes, "is that they rarely think of the right thing at the right time, and they rarely think on through the stroke. Even at the top of the swing they are still wondering whether they picked the right club and whether or not they are hitting with just the right force."

When Cyril Walker came to the ninth hole at Oakland Hills in his final round of the Open championship he walked upon the tee and looked ahead through the valley to plan his next shot. The hole is around 210 yards in length and a heavy cross wind was blowing at the time. Walker was trying to decide whether to use a driver or a spoon. At this moment some friend stepped from the big crowd and spoke to him. Walker, two feet away, never heard him. He had brought his entire concentration to bear upon the selection of the right club.

Two other friends from a few feet distant called out, but again he heard nothing. He finally selected a driver and once the decision was made he hit the ball with full force in a most decisive fashion. It stopt just two feet from the cup for a 2, and this 2, which sent him out in 34, gave him the needed impetus for a winning march on the way home.

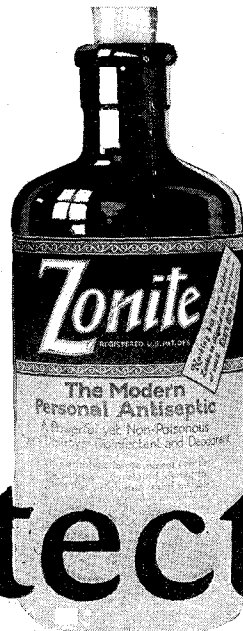
Walter Hagen is a marvel in this respect. He can be laughing and talking through an open championship one second, and a few seconds later switch his concentration immediately upon his work, eliminating all outside thought. When he addresses the ball he is thinking of nothing else but hitting it in a certain way.

A few years ago Charley Buell, the slender Harvard quarterback, ran a punt thirty-five yards to Yale's seventeen-yard line. As Buell was tackled he fell and then lay still. In a few seconds the club physician came running out to discover the extent of Buell's injury.

"Where are you hurt?" he asked.

"I'm not hurt," Buell said, "I'm trying to figure out the next play and to be sure I'm right." (He was.)

Ty Cobb is one of the game's greatest examples of thinking through a job. When Cobb starts for second, it isn't merely a



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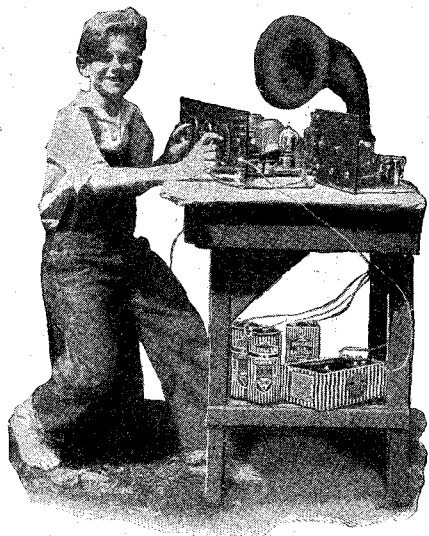
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

wild, blind dash. Even at full speed he is watching the position of the second baseman, which may show where the ball is coming, and he throws his body in or out to carry the play through. He never lets his mind take a nap during a game.

The same is true of Walter Johnson. "I have never seen Johnson kick on a ball-and-strike decision," says Billy Evans, one of the best of the umpires. "Johnson refuses to let himself get upset over an argument that might easily take his mind away from the main business of the afternoon, which is slipping a fast one over the outside or inside corner of the plate."

This is always true. No man can think in two directions at the same moment. The habit of definite decision, and then thinking along the lines mapped out is one of the great aids to accomplishment.

The entry who can develop the habit of thinking through each attempt and then thinking through the entire contest has a winning jump on any field. Sooner or later he is going to arrive. For concentration and determination combined can break their way through almost any barrier.

BASEBALL CRUSADERS, AND THE SPORTING SPIRIT

THE job of being "a good loser," which has so much to do with developing real "sporting spirit," has some international applications which, says Irving E. Sanborn, the baseball writer, were helped along by last summer's European tour of two of our Big League teams. Mr. Sanborn is particularly interested in the remark of a representative of a foreign nation, who said: "You Americans are big boys who waste a lot of energy without serious resolution. You lose a game and you laugh. You lose an election and you laugh—waiting until next time to win." The infusion and development of a little of that spirit in other nations and other races, opines Mr. Sanborn, would help a lot in solving the complex problems of Europe. And that is why, in his belief, the trip of the two American baseball squads, chaperoned by Charles A. Comiskey and John J. McGraw, was worth many times what it cost its sponsors in American dollars. It was admittedly anything but a financial success, and was handicapped artistically by bad weather. Nevertheless, asserts Mr. Sanborn, writing in the *Baseball Magazine*:

It carried a little at least of the atmosphere of American sportsmanship across the Atlantic and left in European soil a few seeds which may develop a healthy growth in later years with proper cultivation.

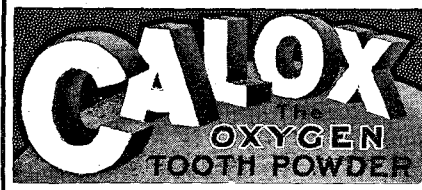
Recently Mexico, for the first time in forty years, inaugurated a President who did not owe his position to militarism. It is quite reasonable to suppose that some of the political change in the country below the Rio Grande is due to the rapid growth of baseball in Mexico during the last year or two. And part of the development of the American pastime in our sister republic

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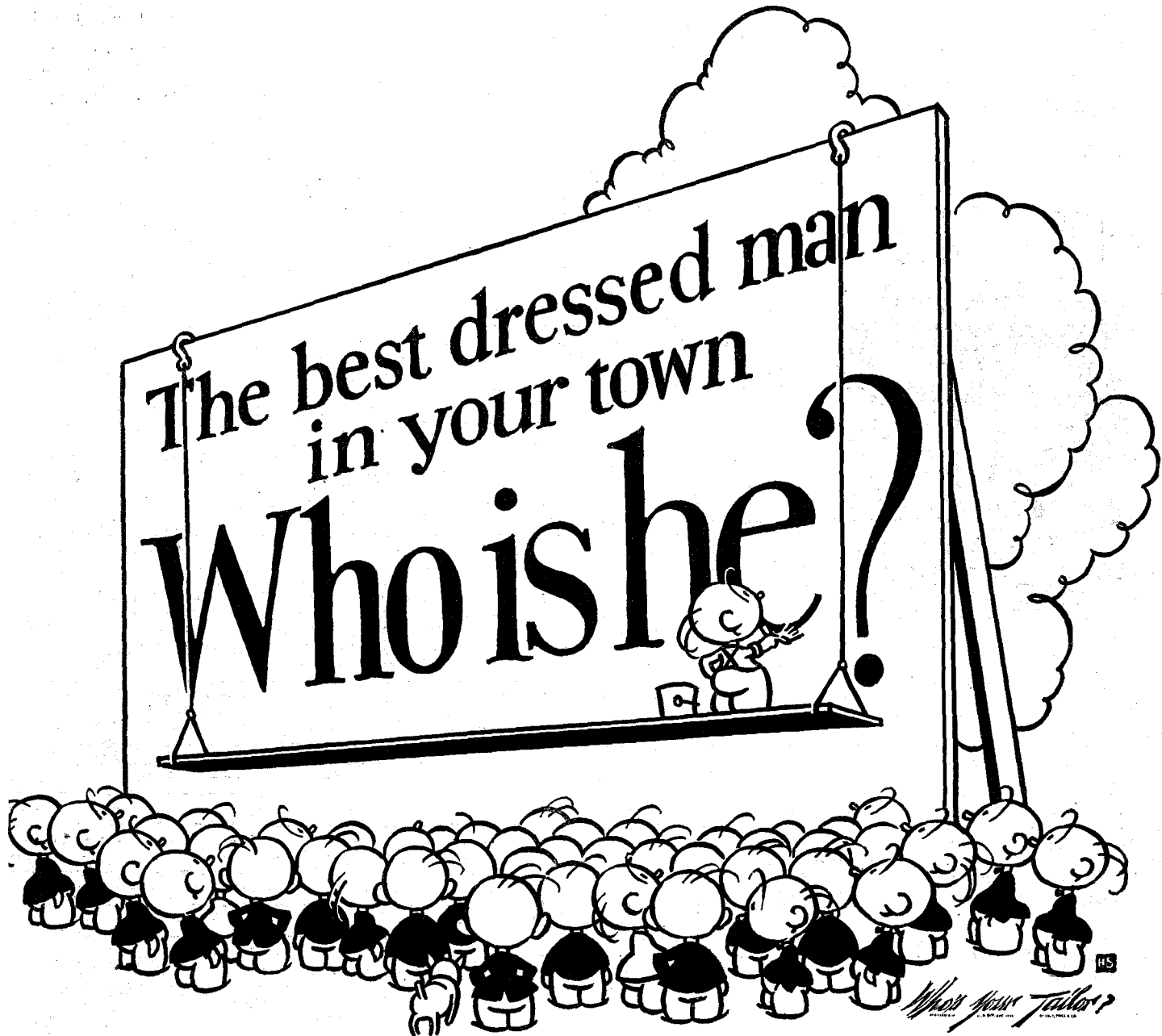
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

must be credited to the interest created there by the national baseball trophy presented to the Mexican Government by Ban Johnson, to be awarded each year to the champion team of that country.

When Herbert Hunter took a group of Major-League players to Japan a couple of winters ago the invading athletes made many friends both on and off the teams which they met while in the domain of the Mikado. It is not too much to hazard the guess that none of the Japs with whom the Hunter party became acquainted felt the same depth of resentment over the United States' exclusion act, that they would have felt if they had not known by personal experience that some of Uncle Sam's folks are good square sports, and free from racial prejudice.

Only the ignorant or inexperienced will ignore or despise the importance of little things. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the effects of the small beginnings which have been made toward introducing baseball into foreign countries. But from our own nation's experience it is possible to place a high estimate on the value of baseball, and every other branch of outdoor sport, in producing and spreading the American spirit of being good losers as well as good winners. Its possibilities are sufficient almost to justify government aid and countenance of plans to interest other countries in our national pastime.

Any expectation of immediate results from such efforts is doomed to disappointment, however, in the very nature of the sport. Baseball is a game which can not be transplanted and developed by hot-house methods. It must be a slow growth. Folks who view with amazement the tremendous strides made by professional baseball in this country in the last ten years are apt to forget that such results were possible only because a great majority of all the youngsters in this country have been playing baseball on the village greens and the open lots for more than two whole generations. Otherwise there would not be enough skilled players to equip even one eight-club league, to say nothing of the twenty-five Minor Leagues and innumerable semi-amateur, college and school teams now existing. Even a World's Series would fail to enthrall a crowd unless it was contested by skilled athletes who began to play the game as soon as they could toddle, and did little else thereafter.

It is next to impossible to teach an adult to play baseball well. That is true of almost any other outdoor sport, except golf, which is not a particularly strenuous pastime. Walter Johnson never could have attained his dazzling speed if he never had pitched a fast ball until he was twenty-five years old. His splendid physique would not have availed unless the muscles of his famous right arm had been developed from early youth. Babe Ruth could not have whaled out fifty-nine home-runs in one season, if he never had swung a bat at a ball until he could vote. Tris Speaker never would have become a de luxe fly-hound, if he had not learned to judge fungoes and liners long before he was old enough to rope and tie a Texas steer.

Not until baseball is taken up by the kids of a nation, concludes Mr. Sanborn, will it gain sufficient vogue to produce any effect on the physical and mental traits



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of a foreign country, or secure any permanent foothold as an amusement for a foreign public. In fact—

It must be introduced in the schools and become one of the diversions of a growing generation before it can gain recognition.

This the young State of Yucatan has done in a small way. Some time ago the government of that tropical republic sent to the United States for \$18,000 worth of baseball paraphernalia to be turned over to its public schools and to its youngsters free of cost. This was in addition to setting aside tracts of land for use as baseball fields and the distribution of books of rules and instructions translated into the native tongue. As a result baseball has made a rapid headway in Yucatan, and is now a regularly subsidized form of physical development.

The reason why baseball has gained so much vogue in Japan and why the Japs have developed so many skilled players is because the game was introduced there in the schools and colleges. That is why Japan is rapidly overtaking Cuba in the development of our national game. The Japanese and Spanish-Americans are the only foreign nations which have made any considerable progress in baseball. The Mexicans and Cubans got an earlier start than the Japs because of their geographical propinquity, and because of the cosmopolitan instincts of the kids of all nations in their choice of playmates.

Such enterprises as Comiskey's invasion of the City of Mexico for spring training in 1907, his tour of the world some years later, and the more recent jaunt of the Comiskey-McGraw party to Europe are bound to be of educational value in their way. They attract foreigners out of curiosity at least. But no genuine interest in the game itself can be roused merely by exhibition games before spectators who do not know any of the players, and do not understand the game or what it is all about.

It would require a great many trips by American players into foreign lands to inculcate a knowledge of the game sufficient to create much interest in it. But if the foreigner stopt every other day or so to watch a bunch of native kids playing baseball on an open lot it would not take him long to acquire enough rudiments of the game to interest him.

A great deal more could be done toward popularizing baseball in other countries if the tours of American players were better advertised abroad. The ordinary advance man or press agent of a baseball outfit knows very little about how to get the right kind of publicity. It is not his fault. He never has had any experience in getting it, simply because he never has had to go out and get it. Anywhere in this country for years past it has been his for the asking, often without the asking, and absolutely free of cost.

Only by interesting newspaper writers of a foreign country in the game can the promoters of future baseball tours abroad get the kind of publicity which will do the most good. Perhaps the only way to do that would be to import a few foreign scribes for part of a baseball season here and let them learn baseball from members of their own species during the games.

Possibly it might help the vogue of baseball with the English if, instead of the customary rising and stretching function between halves of the seventh inning, there could be inserted a pause in the game long enough for serving and inhaling tea among the spectators and players.

KIMBALL

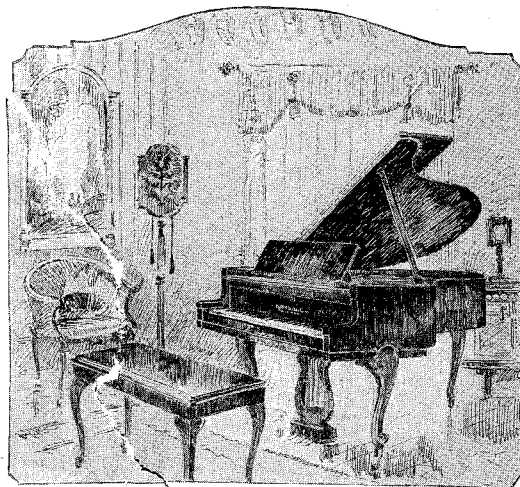
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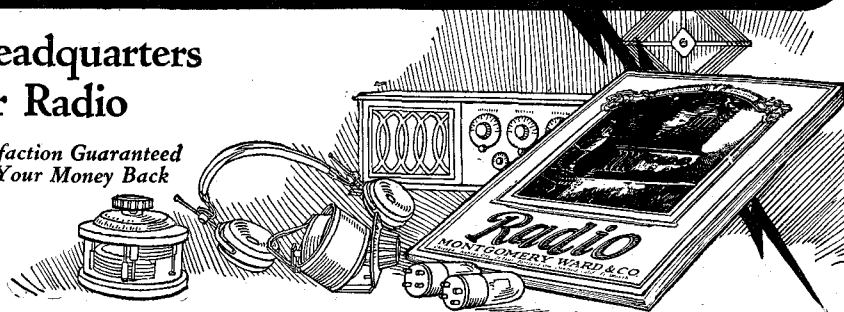
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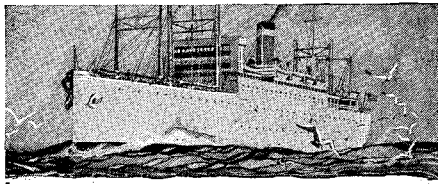
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

THE MAKING OF A BOTTLE

THE little-thought-of-bottle started out at the dawn of civilization as a goat-skin, we are told by F. C. Flint, chief chemist of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, writing in *The American Food Journal* (Floral Park, N. Y.). The first transparent glass containers were looked upon with suspicion as being made with black magic. In fact, until very recently, the making of glass has been hidden behind a veil of mystery; but its manufacture to-day is as uniform and definite as the manufacture of steel or lumber products. The most interesting part of the manufacture of glass, Mr. Flint tells us, is its geography. He says:

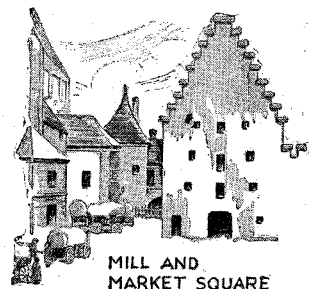
"That transparent film of protection around your quart of milk was assembled from the ends of the earth, and, on being assembled, starts again on its travels back to the far corners. A common example is the Mason jar. In a quarry in West Virginia the Mason jar starts its career as common sand. To this sand is added soda ash, a kin to washing soda, from Ohio; limestone, carefully quarried and properly ground, from Michigan; and feldspar, which is brought from North Carolina. To all these are added niter, which is mined in the mountain deserts of Chile in South America; antimony, which travels from Utah, and in small amounts cobalt, a metal mined in Canada. Selenium, a sister of sulfur, comes to us from Montana.

"All these go to form the jar itself. Materials of all colors, compositions and shapes are fused together to form the transparent bottle which you have. On top of this is placed a zinc cap which comes from Missouri. Inside of this cap is a little white porcelain liner which is made of all the ingredients mentioned above, and to which are added some fluorspar from the Kentucky mountains, and cryolite, which is brought to us from Greenland.

"When these materials for making the glass are assembled at the glass-house, they are mixed thoroughly in the proper proportions and fed into a huge furnace which is called a tank, because the bottom of it holds the molten glass. These tanks will hold from one hundred to five hundred tons of the liquid, over which a fire constantly plays which raises their temperature to 2,600 degrees. This heat is so dazzling, that it is impossible to look into the furnace with the naked eye and distinguish any objects. The batch is continuously fed at one end, while the finished glass is being drawn from the other. It takes the glass from one to two days to travel the length of the furnace, which is from twenty to forty feet.

"When the glass flows from the furnace it is not as fluid as water, but more like the proverbial molasses in January. It is this property of gradually hardening on cooling that permits of its being worked into its many shapes, and the glassmaker's art consists in knowing how and when to shape the glass according to its temperature.

"In the old days glass was blown and prest entirely by hand. Now, only a few of the art shops working on individual designs can afford to do this. Machines will blow many times more bottles than a



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nan can blow, and do a far more accurate and uniform job than a hand-blower, even with his uncanny skill, could ever hope for.

Some of the machines which are used appear almost human. They will gather the glass, press it, work it, puff it, and blow it with such skill that it seems animated.

When the bottle is shaped and drops out of the machine into a conveyor at a dull red heat it is not finished. If allowed to cool in the open air from such a temperature, it would immediately break. For this reason it is placed in a long oven called a lehr, where it is permitted to cool gradually. It travels continuously through this lehr sixty feet from the hot end down to where it comes out at room temperature. From there it is merely selected and packed.

In a modern factory the glass is handled but once, and that when it is packed. From the quarry, through the batch room, where the materials are mixed, through the tank, through the machines, into the lehrs to the packing-room, no hand touches the material. The bottles are on one continuous mechanical journey.

In the old days glass gained a reputation for unreliability and friability that it deserved. Very little was known about how to make it and less of how to use it. Now, we commonly produce glass from day to day that is accurate in dimension to a few thousandths of an inch and is capable of standing the highest temperatures.

The first use of glass containers was for ornamental bottles, and it still holds the field supreme. But for every ornamental bottle there are literally millions of more useful, less artistic, just plain-looking containers, made to carry sanitary foods in a pleasant package right to the table.

Quantity production, mechanical skill, and a study of present-day needs has made possible the use of an article costing but a fraction of a cent, which but a few hundred years ago was considered a luxury. Now with the vacuum seal the most unstable and delicate foods are commonly put up in glass. Part of its popularity is due to the very valuable property it has of withstanding corrosion, and part to the fact that people like to see what they are buying.

It is truly a transparent rock hollowed out to hold what we desire.

Religion Too Free.—"I thought you were preaching, Uncle Bob," said the Colonel, to whom the elderly negro had applied for a job.

"Yessah, Ah wuz," replied Uncle; "but Ah guess Ah ain't smaht enough to expound de Scriptures. Ah almost stahved to deff tryin' to explain de true meanin' uv de line what says, 'De Gospel am free.' Dem fool niggahs thought dat it meant dat Ah wuzn't to git no salary."—*The Western Christian Advocate.*

Desperate Case.—"That fellow looks downcast."

"Yes, they are going to shoot him at sunrise."

"A deserter?"

"No, a movie star. And that's a darn mean hour to get out on the lot."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Age Uncertain.—MRS. BING—"Oh, I wish these recipes would be more definite."

MR. BING—"What's the difficulty, my dear?"

MRS. BING—"This one tells how to use up old potatoes, but it does not say how old the potatoes must be."—*The Progressive Grocer.*



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YOUR city has a "Greater City Movement." Perhaps you don't realize how much its success depends on the street cars.

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Street car officials are working in your interest when they remind you that your support of plans for a prosperous, growing city, and support of plans for a prosperous, expanding street car system go hand in hand.

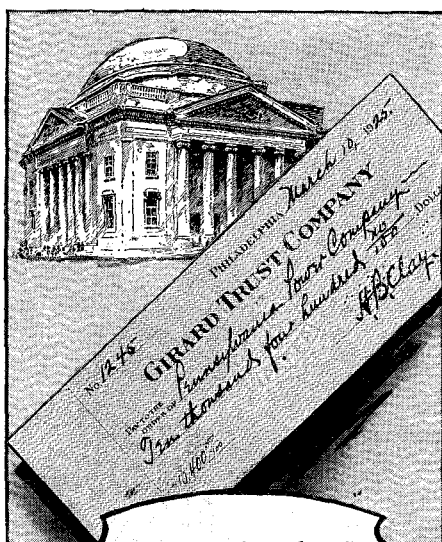
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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

PREDICTING THE TRADE MOVEMENTS OF 1925

WHILE nearly all authorities seem to hold to the idea that 1925 will be a good business year, one or two forecasters take the trouble to examine the prospects closely with an eye to discovering just how long the upward trend will keep up. After the present period of revival has continued for some months, reflects the Alexander Hamilton Institute, the question will be raised as to how long it will last. Observing that "in any business cycle, the duration of prosperity depends on the violence or conservatism of the forward movement," the Institute, in its *Business Conditions Weekly*, makes this comparison between 1925 and 1923:

In 1923 the forward movement came to a halt with a jolt. Building contractors went too fast. The explanation of the violence of that period of revival was that the depression following the panic of 1920 had been prolonged and severe, so that buoyant rebound was logical. Moreover, some parts of the country were still encumbered with frozen credits. The violence of the upward movement and the unliquidated credit situation both operated to bring the forward movement to a sudden halt.

In 1925 we shall have different conditions. In the money situation the outlook is favorable to a longer period of revival. The frozen credits in the Mississippi Valley have been thawed out. Surplus funds are more abundant than they were two years ago. In the merchandizing and building situations, moreover, there will be less occasion for violence in expanding operations. The residential shortage has been largely made up; building contractors should not display such feverish activity as was witnessed two years ago. The railroads are better supplied with freight-cars; steel prices and wages are higher, so that there is not the same inducement for the railroads to order ahead on such a broad scale. The country is better supplied with automobiles and oil. In most of the basic industries, therefore, goods are not sufficiently scarce to call for a conspicuous degree of over-trading. The only possibility of violence in the trade revival of the next six months lies in the fact that money is abundant. There is room for rapid inflation if the business interests care to expand as fast as money conditions will permit.

Another analyst, *The Brookmire Forecaster*, makes a distinction between the first and second half of the year. For the first half of the year, it expects a continued, sharp rise in the prices of raw materials, an increase in the volume of orders placed with producers and rising prices for manufactured products. A summary of the forecast for the entire year reads:

We entered the year 1925 with business moving sharply upward, with fundamentals reasonably strong, and with business sentiment very optimistic. There seems every reason to forecast with confidence that the upward movement will carry through the first half of the year.

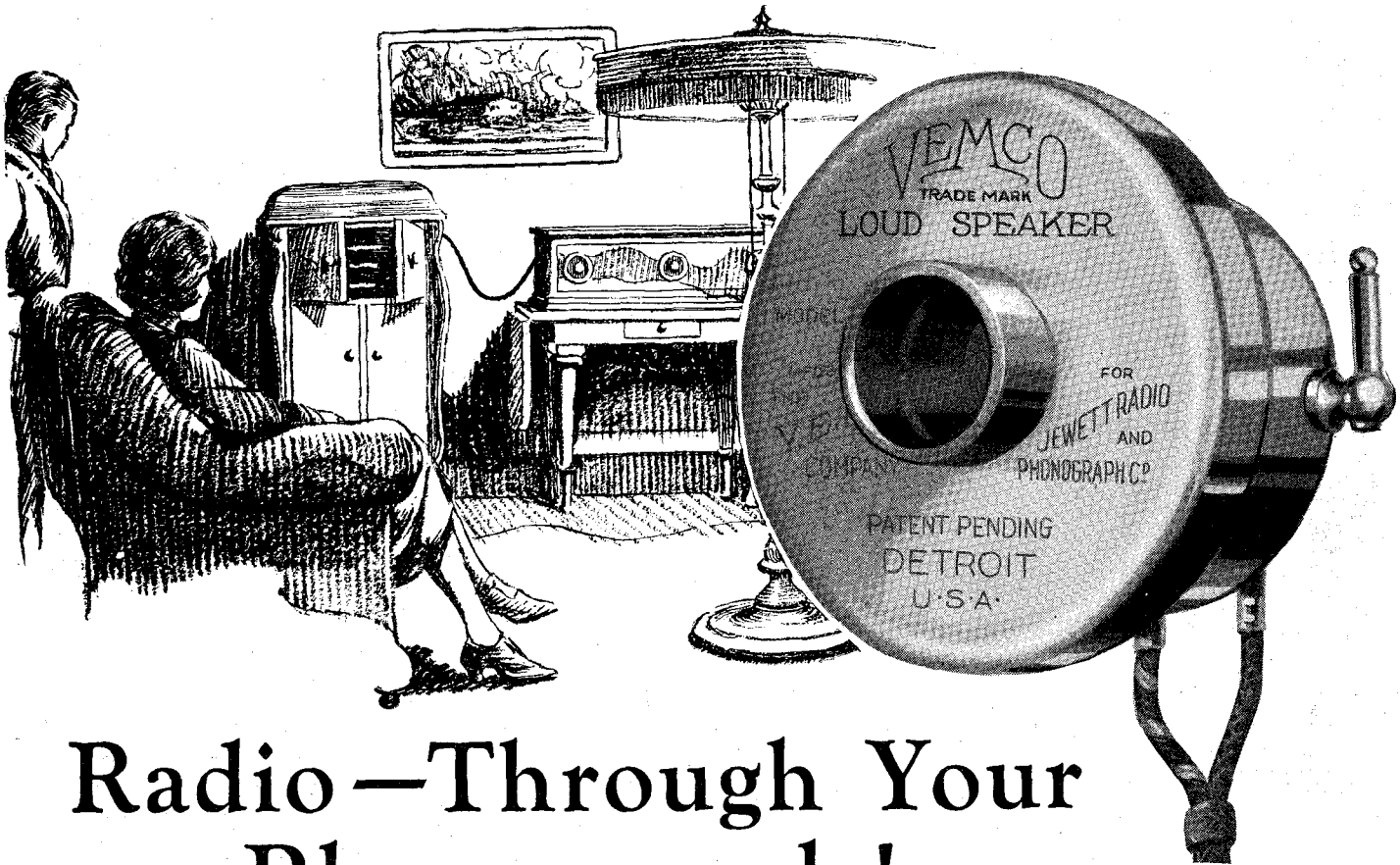
While we can not extend a statistically based forecast into the second half of the year, we find a balance of probability that a business recession will begin before the year has closed.

One factor in the existing expansion of trade is the better purchasing power of the farmer, but with a normal distribution of crops throughout the world part of the advantage now held in this country is likely to disappear, and it seems to this authority a sane thing to conclude that a further expansion of farm-purchasing power will not be seen in the latter part of this year, and that "a contraction of such purchasing power is at least as likely as expansion." Then, if European industry improves as it should with the working out of the Dawes plan, "the second half of 1925 should witness the beginning of severe competition between the manufacturing districts of North America and those of Europe." "Looking forward to the second half of 1925, after consideration of these conditions, we believe it carries a balance of probability that in North America we shall see the beginning of business recession and of price recessions."

DON'T OVERPAY YOUR INCOME TAX!

IT SEEMS strange that after all these years of income-tax paying, the Bureau of Internal Revenue should find it necessary to warn taxpayers making income returns not to pay more than they actually owe. But such is the case, observes *Bradstreet's*, noting that the issuance of such a statement was found necessary by the Bureau "because the earliest returns received this year showed a wide-spread failure on the part of taxpayers to give themselves the benefit of the 25 per cent. deduction credited to earned income under the new law." As *Bradstreet's* gives the substance of the official statement:

In explaining the provisions of the law, the bureau calls attention to the fact that all net income for the year 1924 up to \$5,000 is considered to be earned income for the purpose of the 25 per cent. deduction. As an example, the bureau's statement cites the case of a taxpayer whose net income from salary in the year was \$2,000, and who made a profit of \$3,000 in a real-estate transaction, his total net income amounting to \$5,000. Such a person, according to the bureau, is entitled to consider the whole amount as earned net income in computing the 25 per cent. deduction allowed him. On the other hand, the earned net income for 1924 is not to be considered as in any case exceeding \$10,000, so that a person having a net income of \$15,000 from salary is only allowed to consider \$10,000 of that amount as earned net income in deducting the credit of 25 per cent. The substance of this statement has been made public before, but, as has been wisely said before, mankind needs to be reminded.



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 28.—In an address to the French Chamber of Deputies, Premier Herriot asks that the moral as well as the financial and economic aspects of the international debt question be considered, asserting that France does not intend to repudiate her debts.

January 29.—The Council of the League of Nations may be appealed to by any country which feels aggrieved over a decision of the Central Board for the supervision of traffic in narcotic drugs, under an agreement reached by the International Opium Conference.

January 30.—In a farewell address to the British public Ambassador Frank B. Kellogg, recently appointed Secretary of State, pleads for further disarmament and voices his belief that conferences similar to the Washington Disarmament Conference would result in world peace.

Speaking before a large group of foreign newspaper men, Chancellor Luther says that Germany is ready to satisfy all demands for disarmament, but declares it is first necessary that the Allies "quit writing notes and treating Germany as a criminal defendant."

Famine conditions due to failure of the potato crop are reported to be threatening 250,000 people along the south and west coast of Ireland, from Cork to Donegal.

January 31.—The Turkish Government expels the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church from Constantinople and excites vigorous protest from the Greek Government, which says that the act is a violation of Turkish treaty obligations.

February 1.—Miguel Paz Barahona is inaugurated President of Honduras. He is said to be the first Honduran president in twenty years to enter office through peaceful means.

An imposing mass meeting is held in the ruins of Jupiter's Temple in Athens to protest against Turkey's expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople, the crowds subsequently parading the streets shouting for vengeance against the Turks.

February 2.—The Greek Government has sent a note to the Turkish Government protesting against the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch, says a dispatch, the note declaring that the expulsion is a hostile act but that Greece proposes that the question be submitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Giacomo de Martino, recently Italian envoy at Tokyo, is appointed Ambassador to the United States, it is announced in Rome.

February 3.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes for the suppression of the embassy at the Vatican and the establishment of an embassy at Moscow by 364 to 210. The Government's project to appoint a special mission to represent Alsace-Lorraine at the Vatican is approved by a vote of 317 to 246. These questions must go before the Senate.

Djevad Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, notifies the French Government that the Turkish Government declines to place the dispute with Greece over the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople before

the Hague Court. He characterizes the Patriarch as a "suspicious character."

DOMESTIC

January 28.—The State Senate of Arizona adopts the House resolution ratifying the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution and the New Mexico House of Representatives ratifies the amendment. The Washington State House of Representatives rejects a bill which would refer the amendment to referendum; the Delaware House of Representatives declines to ratify the amendment, and Texas completes rejection when the House adopts the Senate's resolution declining to ratify it.

A supply of antitoxin leaves Nenana, Alaska, for Nome by dog-sled, and Leonard Seppala, famous Northern dog-musher, starts on his way from Nome to meet the Nenana team to relay the antitoxin to the town stricken with a diphtheria epidemic.

January 29.—The submarine *S-48*, with eighty men aboard, who are later rescued, goes on the rocks at the entrance to the harbor at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during a blizzard.

January 30.—Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and John W. Thompson, a contractor, are found guilty of having conspired to defraud the Government in contracts for hospitals for soldiers.

In welcoming the new French Ambassador, Emile Daeschner, President Coolidge says that the United States has paid its debt of gratitude to France and expresses deep satisfaction that France acknowledges her material debts, as stated by the Ambassador.

Gaston B. Means, former Department of Justice agent, and Thomas B. Felder, a lawyer, are found guilty of conspiring to obstruct justice, Means being sentenced to two years in prison and to pay a fine of \$10,000, and Felder to pay a fine of \$10,000.

January 31.—Sheriff Galligan and Chief of Police Walker ask Adjutant-General Black of Illinois to declare martial law in Herrin, saying that more trouble is impending.

The House Ways and Means Committee rejects the Senate Postal Salary and Rate Bill on the ground that it is a revenue-raising measure, passed in violation of the constitutional rights of the House of Representatives to initiate all revenue legislation.

February 1.—The Agricultural Commission appointed by President Coolidge criticizes the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Tariff Commission for failure to aid agriculture, saying that the effective administration of Federal departments is seriously handicapped by interdepartmental jealousies, and recommending a unified national banking system and uniform State quarantine rules and regulations.

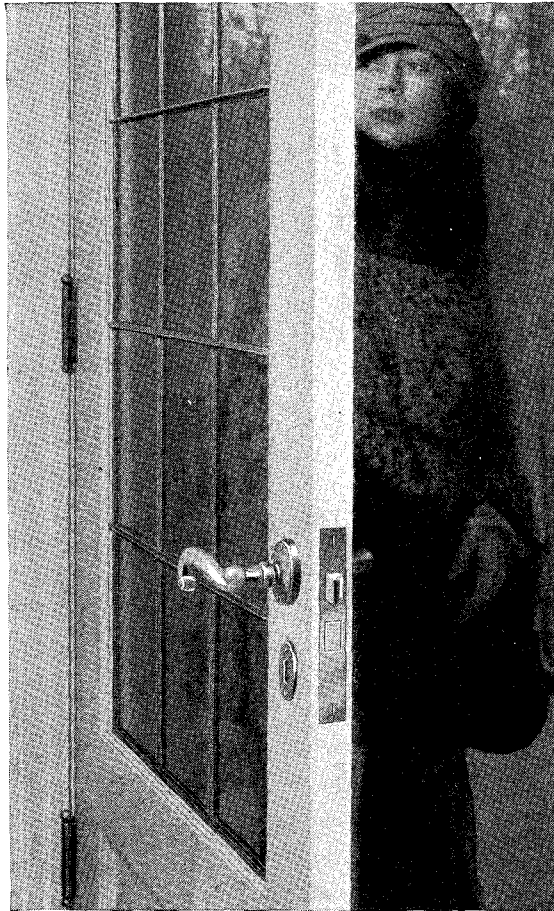
Twelve thousand people sing "The Internationale" in Madison Square Garden, New York, at a Nicolai Lenin memorial meeting, and a fourteen-year-old boy makes a speech calling for the mobilization of children under the Communist banner.

Joseph Phillips, one of three men who terrorize the people in the leading hotel in Herrin, is killed by a police officer after Phillips had wounded another officer.

February 2.—The five-and-a-half-day race for the relief of Nome, Alaska, is ended when Gunnar Kasson drives in with a supply of antitoxin, after it had been relayed for the greater part of the way by Leonard Seppala, the champion

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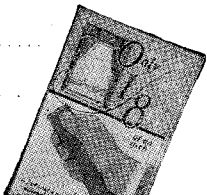
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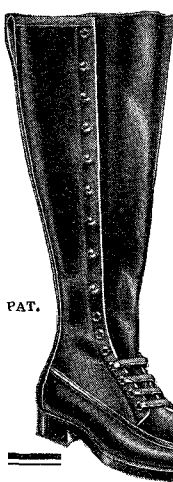
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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

musher. The whole journey was 665 miles.

Sixteen foreign rum-running vessels, thirteen of which were British, were seized last year, according to a summary of reports by Government agencies. Numerous small American vessels also were seized.

February 3.—The House rejects the Senate's postal pay increase bill as unconstitutional by a vote of 225 to 153.

Heroic efforts are being made to rescue Floyd Collins, who has been pinioned by a fall of rock in Sand Cave, near Cave City, Kentucky, for 100 hours.

After making a slight change in the phrasing, the House concurs in the Senate amendment to the Navy appropriation bill requesting the President to call another disarmament conference.

The Senate seats Senator Mayfield, Democrat, of Texas, thus ending a two-year fight to oust him on charges of excessive expenditures for election and of conspiracy between him and the Ku Klux Klan.

The Connecticut State Senate declines to ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution. Similar action is taken by the Nevada Assembly and by the Utah Legislature.

Harder Than a Cross-Word Puzzle.

D. Caswell Mayo submits this as an example of simple, terse English. It is from an article on sleep by Dr. Sir Fredrick Mott, in the London *Lancet*. There is just one sentence, but ninety-eight words:

"Seeing that every sensation and every mental image or engram leads to a reflex activation which may be apparent or not according to the influence of positive or negative inhibition; to every sensation and image or perception there must, in consequence of this reflex motor action, result a corresponding kinesthetic or postural excitation of afferent stimuli flowing along proprioceptive neuronic systems from muscle spindles, tendons, bones and joints, which combined with associated labyrinthine sensations, form a sensory continuum which is intimately integrated with the exteroceptor sensory continuum on the one hand and the motor continuum on the other."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Something New.—

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Does not evaporate like alcohol costs less and

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Now if you need anything you will be sorry if you call on

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—From a Display Ad in the Martinsville, Ill., Planet.

Any Bug in a Storm.—"Do you hear that?" asked the fair maid, as there came to their ears the sound of a heavy step. "It is father. Fly, sweetheart, fly!"

"You mean flee," corrected the lover. "Just as you please—but this is no time for entomological distinctions."—*Country Gentleman*.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

LOVERS OF COFFEE THE COFFEE PROBLEM IS SOLVED!

A CUP OF HOT WATER ONE TEASPOONFUL OF

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DELICIOUS INSTANT COFFEE

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

No Booty.—"Could you—" began the Washington citizen.

"I could not," cut in the diplomat firmly. "We don't run a bootlegation."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Business with Pleasure.—A Somerville cross-word puzzler who telephoned a doctor for a seven-letter word meaning "wind-pipe" received the answer "trachea"—also a bill for two dollars for professional services.—*Boston Transcript*.

Sat Upon.—DAD—"Stella, who sat on that newly painted bench in the garden?"

STELLA—"Harold and I."

"Well, you must have ruined your clothes—both of you."

"Not both—only Harold's."—*American Legion Weekly*.

Good Tactics in the Wrong Place.—KIND GENTLEMAN—"You wouldn't be in jail now if you had learned a business and gone in for yourself when you were young."

SAD CONVICT—"But that's just what I did do. I worked in a mint."—*American Legion Weekly*.

Sometimes Down.—"Do you go in for aviation?" asked the professor of English as he met an alumnus.

"No, professor, not for aviation. One goes in for sea bathing, but for aviation I think one goes up, doesn't he?"—*The Western Christian Advocate*.

Helping Hands.—WIFE'S VOICE (from up-stairs)—"You are back very quickly, dear."

HUSBAND (who went out ten minutes previously to try a new motorcycle)—"Er—yes—dear. I got a lift on an ambulance."—*London Tit-Bits*.

Useless Expense.—THE MAN—"I paid a guinea to a palmist yesterday. She described you exactly, and said we should be married within a month."

THE GIRL—"How extravagant you are! I could have told you that for nothing!"—*The Humorist (London)*.

Only a Symptom.—"Do you never think of retiring from office?"

"Occasionally," answered Senator Sorghum. "But the thought never has anything to do with politics. It merely indicates that I am deprest, and that it's time to see a doctor."—*Washington Star*.

Point Proven.—"You say you come from Detroit," said the doctor to his fellow passenger; "that's where they make automobiles, isn't it?"

"Sure," replied the American with some resentment; "we make other things in Detroit, too."

"Yes, I know," retorted the doctor; "I've ridden in 'em."—*Store Chat*.

By Their Own Works.—"I understand Crimson Gulch has passed an ordinance forbidding any citizen to buy bootleg liquor from Snake Ridge."

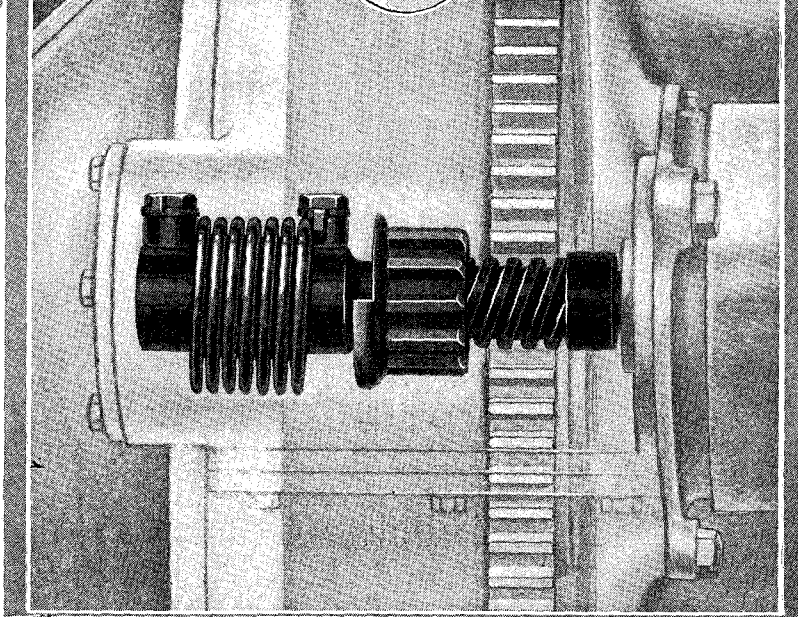
"Yep," answered Cactus Joe. "The Gulch is their only market. If them Snake Ridgers have to drink their own stuff there won't be any of 'em left in six weeks. We're goin' to put that there iniquitous village off the map, but we want to proceed lawful and strategic."—*Washington Star*.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

Please Don't Crowd!—We have a number of Crypts in the Mountain View Mausoleum that we are holding at a reasonable price for our friends and patrons. H. C. Brown, Mortician.—*Classified Ad. in the Ashland (Ore.) Daily Tidings.*

Immigrants Wanted.—MRS. REILLEY—"What makes these sardines so high?"
GROCER—"They're imported, mum."
MRS. REILLEY—"I'll take the domestic ones—they as had the brains to swim to this country."—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

The Merry-Go-Round.—JONES—"So your friend died in abject poverty?"
SMITH—"Yes, absolutely penniless. You see, he lost his health trying to get wealthy; then lost all his wealth trying to get healthy."—*London Weekly Telegraph.*

Good Car.—"Pa, does the Lord own a Simple Six, too?"
"Great Scott, no, son. Whatever put that into your head?"
"Well, at Sunday school we had a hymn that went, 'If I love Him, when I die, He will take me home on high.'"—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

Lost Produce.—A farmer in Iowa sent the following letter to the Navy Department:
"My youngest son has gone away and enlisted in the Navy. I can't get him out. Won't you help me? He is a good boy and I was raising him for my own use."—*Our Navy.*

Too Much.—"Why did you break off your engagement?"
"Oh, my dear, Jack became simply impossible. He criticized the way I dressed and objected to my friends, and always wanted me at his beck and call. Then on top of all that he suddenly went off and married another girl, so I made up my mind to have nothing more to do with him."—*Epworth Herald.*

Nothing Else To Do.—One day . . . when my rheumatism was bad . . . and my daughter had just eloped with a good-for-nothing scalawag . . . and fire had destroyed my barn . . . and roasted a fine horse that I hadn't paid for . . . and my best hog had up and died with the cholera . . . and they had foreclosed the mortgage on me . . . and the sheriff was looking for me with a warrant . . . I told my troubles to one of these here optimists and he said: "Cheer up, old man, the worst is yet to come." . . . So, I shot him.—*Country Gentleman.*

In the Higher Brackets

Persons whose names will figure prominently in the income-tax lists this year:
Authors of cross-word books.
Dictionary publishers.
Pencil and eraser manufacturers.
Oculists and opticians.
Eclipse smoked-glass producers.
Peace-prize winners.
Bobbed-hair barbers.
Evening-coiffure manufacturers.
Snow-removal contractors.
Theater storage warehousemen.
People with an income equal to the difference between what France owes us and what we will get.—*New York Times.*